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THE NATIONAL Provisioner

THE MAGAZINE OF THE
Meat Packing and Allied Industries

Volume 94

FEBRUARY 8, 1936

Number 6

THE COST SHEET *tells the story!*

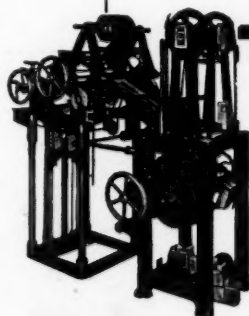
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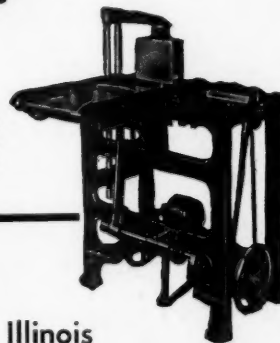
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Above: PETERS Senior Forming and Lining Machine with automatic feeding device.

At Right: PETERS Junior Forming and Lining Machine, hand fed.

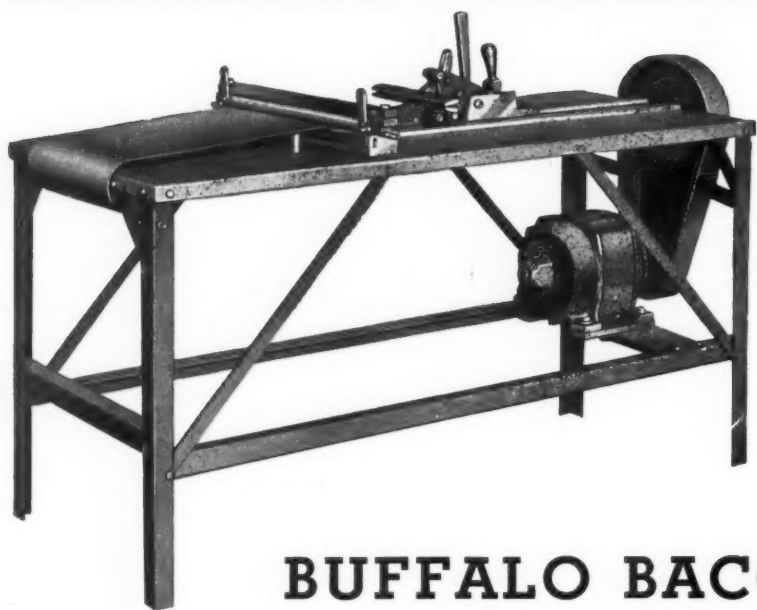


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BUFFALO BACON SKINNER

Five times faster than by hand.....and less waste.

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Select the veins and add 12 to 15% to the weight of the ham or shoulder.

Use this same pickle for cover.

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*Griffith's processed flour is
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Cereal in sausage is a subject demanding earnest thought. Sausage as a concentrated food is universally used. This product is a meat concentrated for the workingman's table. The highest standard is desirable. For many years the public has been permitted to think that cereal was used to cheapen sausage. The public and the packer should return to the right road. We here declare that a cooked cereal can be used and should be used for the purpose of conserving rich meat juices and high quality fats.

It is your duty to save food values.

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The National Provisioner

THE MAGAZINE OF THE

Meat Packing and Allied Industries

Volume 94

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Number 6



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1 out of 5 has a 10 year pin!

If you followed the course of an order through our mill, you would find that of the 50 odd people working on it, 10 of them have a record of 10 years or more with the company.

We are mighty proud of these Old-Timers -- and next Christmas another large class will receive "10 Year" recognition. They don't have to be reminded of KVP standards of quality and service -- they helped make the rules.

KVP FOOD PROTECTION P A P E R S

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT CO.
PARCHMENT MICHIGAN

NEW "BOSS" HEXAGON CYLINDER TRIPE WASHER

No. 411



*Another long
looked for
improvement*

Due to the hexagon shape of the cylinder, the elimination of shaft thru center and dispensing with baffles, the capacity is increased more than 60 per cent.

Illustration to the left shows the machine with all but one of the walls or sections of the hexagon cylinder removed.

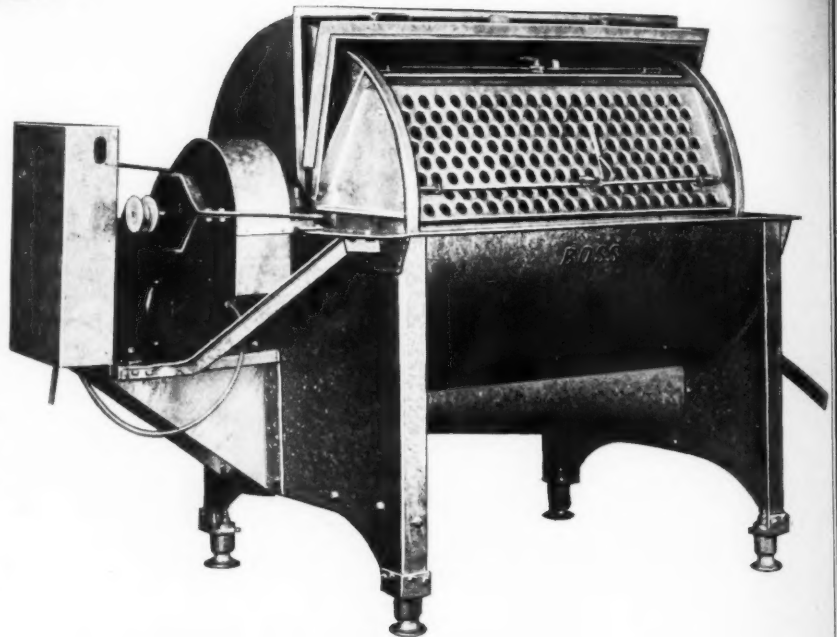
Since the sections are removable, they can be replaced by sections of different perforations, making it possible to use the one machine for a variety of purposes.

Illustration to the right shows the machine with all sections closed, ready for operation.

The machine operates at 42 R.P.M. It can be equipped with reversing mechanism whereby in one minute the cylinder, alternately makes two complete cycles forward and two complete cycles backward, there being eight revolutions to the cycle.

The advantage of the reversing mechanism is that it prevents the contents of the cylinder from "balling up."

Electrical starting mechanism is push-button operated with no voltage release and overload protection.



The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Corporation

824 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,
Chicago, Ill.

Mfr. "BOSS" Machines for Killing,
Sausage Making, Rendering

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Cincinnati, Ohio



IT TAKES MORE THAN GOOD MEAT

to make good **SAUSAGE**



"Nice looking bunch of hogs, aren't they? They'll make fine sausage." "Yes, and the boss is smart enough not to take any chances with his sausage. He uses nothing but Stange Seasoning."

Stange can give you up-to-the-minute advice on sausage problems, show you what to do to keep sausage sales on profitable levels. If competitive conditions on your regular lines are keeping profits down, we can show you how to make new specialties with a proven record of profit. Or we can show you how to increase the quality, flavor and sales appeal of your regular products through the simple use of Stange Products. Ask about this special service!

We know, and you know, that good meats will go a long way toward insuring fine results in sausage and specialties. But we also know that a lot of fine meats are being used to produce sausage products without flavor appeal, good appearance or individuality.

It's too bad, too. Especially when the use of Stange Seasonings and Specialties would have given those sausage products a distinct boost in flavor, quality and appearance—a boost that frequently makes the difference between just ordinary sausage and a real profitable product.

The results you get, in the form of profit, depend almost entirely on flavor. Make sausage right and season it right—with Dry Essence of Natural Spices. They give flavor that ordinary seasonings can't equal. They increase the quality of your product because they are free from pith, fibre and foreign matter. They offer the finest, fullest flavor of the best natural spices—without the disadvantages. Stange Seasonings are concentrated; easy to use. And they cost you less!

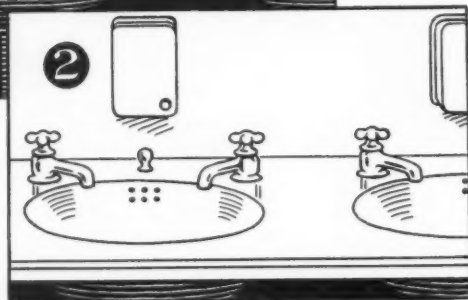
When you use your good meats to make your sausage, and season it properly with a Stange Seasoning that we will gladly blend especially for your individual use, **don't stop there!** You will have a product that you'll be proud of, that should be identified as your own with Peacock Brand Violet or Brown Branding Ink. Make it possible for the buying public to demand your product.

Want samples of Stange Products? Just say the word!

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Wholesale Branch: 622 East 2nd Street, Los Angeles



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1. Wasteful—Untidy—Unsanitary
2. Economical—Neat—Sanitary

The thin wafers of bar soap in the public washrooms usually are discarded—that's sheer waste. Also, they cause an untidy, messy looking washroom and should be abolished. Powdered FLOTILLA Soap, in the new sanitary dispensers, prevents all waste, yet provides bar-soap satisfaction and gentleness.

These steel enameled dispensers, set flush against the wall, are neat and tidy, and easily filled. With each case of 48 packages of Powdered FLOTILLA Soap, you may have one FREE! Additional dispensers, if needed, will be supplied at cost.

POWDERED FLOTILLA SOAP

ARMOUR AND COMPANY • Industrial Soap Div.
1355 W. 31st Street Chicago, Illinois

Washroom Waste Pays No Dividends

BANISH IT!

It's the little savings, here and there, which aggregate sums substantial enough to become evident on the profit and loss statement. However, the saving you can effect in washroom soap is by no means inconsequential, and should not be ignored.

And when, at the same time, you can provide greater cleanliness, neatness and comfort—immediate action is in order. Powdered FLOTILLA soap is the answer to this problem.

Modern, Unbreakable Dispenser-

FREE!



POWDERED FLOTILLA SOAP

THE NATIONAL Provisioner

Volume 94

THE MAGAZINE OF THE

Number 6

Meat Packing and Allied Industries

FEBRUARY 8, 1936

AIR CONDITIONED BEEF COOLERS

EDITOR'S NOTE

MEAT plant air conditioning—WHAT it is, WHY it is needed, WHERE it should be used—was discussed in detail in the August 10, 1935, issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

HOW may it be used?

Its use in the smokehouse was described in the October 5 issue. Its application to the hog chill room was discussed in the November 2 and January 18 issue.

Air conditioning in other departments of the meat plant will be described in later articles.

● How Packer Can Maintain Ideal Storage Conditions with Simple Layout

By O. F. GILLIAM*

CONDITIONS other than low temperature are required in a cooler for efficient preservation of perishable products.

Packers have appreciated this fact for many years. In the days when cooling means were confined to brine and direct expansion coils, it was plainly evident—regardless of temperature—in wet and slimy

products, high shrink, early spoilage, excessive mold infestation, unpleasant cooler odors and wet walls, floor and ceiling.

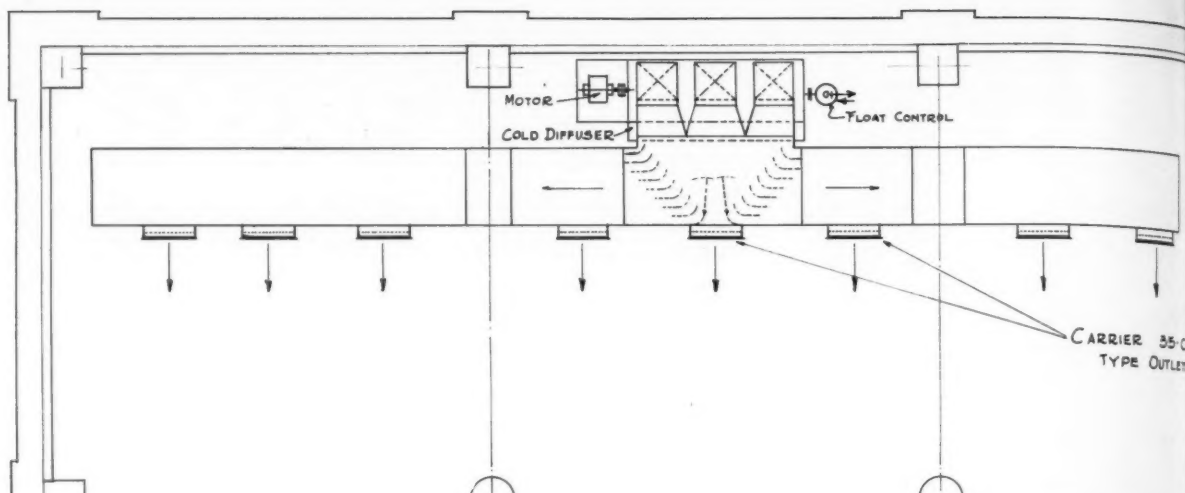
Today conditions ideal for food preservation are being created and maintained in all departments of the meat plant. "Air conditioning" is the term used to describe the system and methods which

PRODUCT QUALITY MAINTAINED IN MODERN COOLERS.

The packer whose coolers are equipped with modern air conditioning systems does not hesitate to load them with choice carcasses. These newer systems are simple to install, reliable and automatic in operation and maintain ideal conditions for holding beef over long periods with little deterioration. Most of the conventional refrigerating systems, properly engineered, can be adapted to modern cooler needs.



*Carrier Engineering Corp., Newark, N. J.



PLAN OF BEEF HOLDING ROOM CONDITIONED WITH UNIT COOLERS.

Room is 100 ft. long, 40 ft. wide and 16 ft. high. It is insulated on walls, floor and ceiling with 4 in. of cork. The two unit coolers and the air distributing system maintain ideal conditions of temperature, air movement and humidity for efficient storage of beef carcasses with least loss of bloom and weight.

make such results possible. Practically it means the creation and maintenance in any chill room, cooler, processing, manufacturing or work room of those conditions of temperature, humidity, air movement and volume which will result in the best quality of products, lowest production costs and highest labor efficiency.

No Ready-Made Systems

In no department of the meat packing plant are the advantages of air conditioning more apparent than in the beef cooler. Just as there are no standards for beef coolers in building construction, so are there no standard methods for air conditioning these rooms. No ready-made refrigerating or air conditioning system or unit is available that will meet all beef cooler air conditioning requirements.

Beef cooler air conditioning systems, therefore, are in the "tailor-made" class. This is not as complicated as it sounds. It merely means that the refrigerating system, in addition to cooling, must be planned to maintain also the required conditions of humidity and air movement.

Such a system obviously must be

engineered to meet specific needs. A complete survey of the room to be air conditioned or a careful study of building plans is required. This must be done by a capable refrigerating or air conditioning engineer.

An air conditioning system in a cooler or processing room need be no more complicated than the refrigerating system required for proper cooling, as the following description of the air conditioning system recently installed in a Mid-western meat plant will demonstrate. To understand properly what was accomplished in this instance, however, some facts on the behavior of beef in storage is necessary.

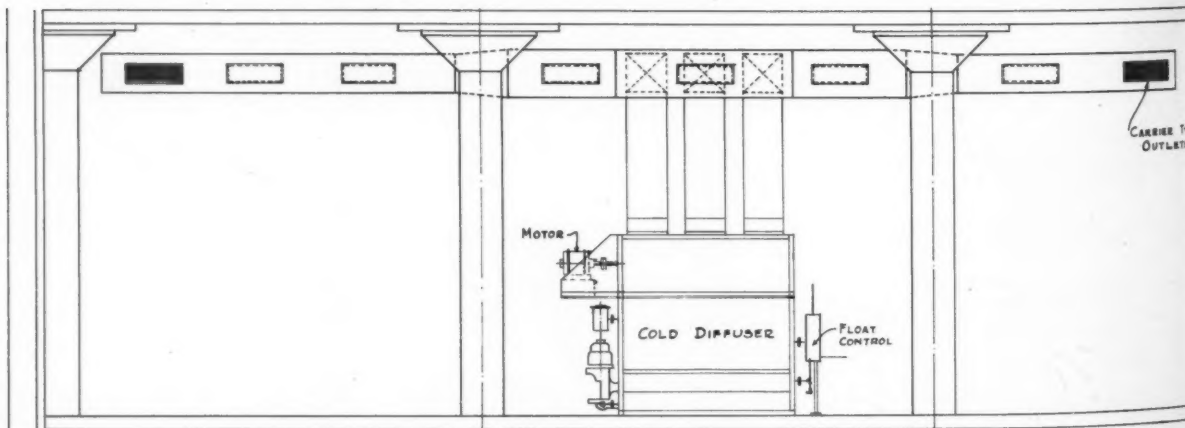
Requirements for Beef Cooling

Conditions ideal for storage of small cuts of beef would not give best results on carcasses. The larger the exposed area of the meat the less is the available moisture coming from the interior to replace evaporation. Conse-

quently surfaces of large pieces dry more rapidly, and the sooner is bacteria and mold growth checked.

Tests to determine bacterial growth on cuts of varying sizes and under different conditions of temperature and humidity have been made. Temperatures ranged from 36 degs. Fahr. to 42.8 degs. Fahr. and humidities from 70 per cent to 100 per cent. At 42.8 degs. Fahr. results on larger cuts at different humidities were identical with those on smaller cuts. At 32 degs. Fahr. bacterial growth on larger cuts was much slower than on smaller cuts, especially during first few days.

Tests were also made on quarters of beef in commercial meat boxes where neither temperatures nor humidities were constant. Temperatures varied between 32 and 39.2 degs. Fahr. and humidities between 70 and 80 per cent. Mean temperature was 36 degs.; mean humidity, 75 per cent. Daily tests were made of bacterial count of the various



COOLERS.
Under floor and
air conditioning system
for efficient
light.

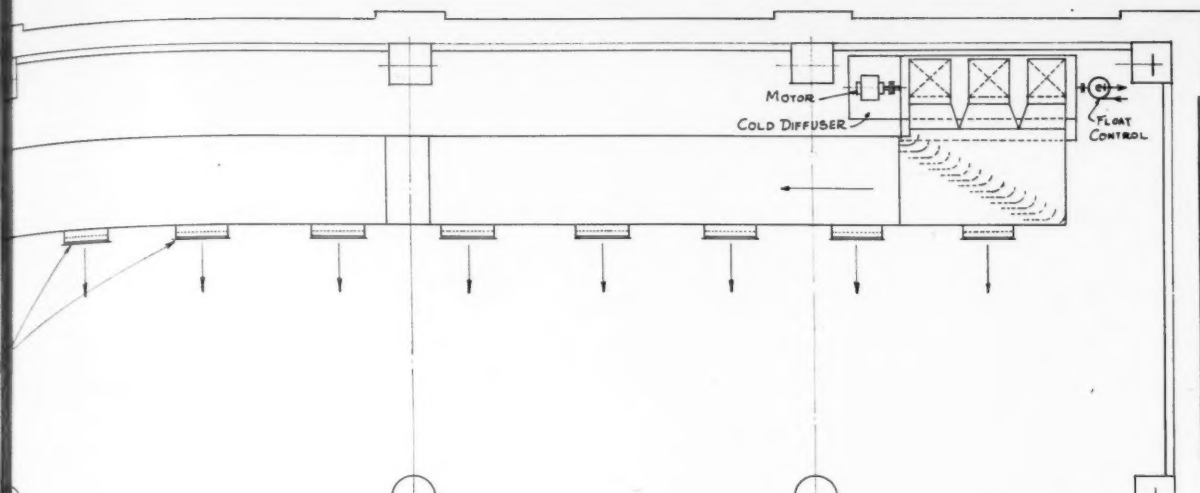
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quarters and at different points on each quarter.

In general bacteria increased with time at about the same rate as on smaller cuts at similar temperatures and humidities. Growth was most rapid in muscle meat and less in fat and connective tissue where water content is smaller.

Shrinkage of beef varies with size and shape of cut. At humidities of 90, 80 and 70 per cent a piece of beef weighing 10 lbs. and having an area of 3 sq. ft. shrinks as follows: At 90 per cent humidity, .39 per cent shrink; 90 per cent humidity, .84 per cent shrink; at 70 per cent humidity, 1.29 per cent shrink.

How Shrink Occurs

Shrinkage appears to be independent of temperatures between 32 and 43 degs. Fahr. If air is moved over the surfaces at the rate of 10 feet per minute, shrinkage is about twice what it is

in still air. In higher air velocities increase in shrinkage is relatively less. In humidities above 92 per cent mold and bacterial growth increases as humidity rises. In humidities less than 92 per cent bacterial and mold growth is slow or ceases.

Much has been written concerning upper and lower limits of relative humidities for holding beef in storage. Investigations show that humidities of not higher than 90 per cent and not lower than 85 per cent are best. Good air conditioning engineering, therefore, dictates air conditioning systems for beef coolers which will maintain a relative humidity of 88 per cent with a variation of plus or minus 2 per cent at dry bulb temperatures of 34 to 36 degs.

The only satisfactory and positive means of maintaining these uniform conditions is with a properly designed and installed refrigerating and air conditioning system in which all essential factors — refrigeration temperatures,

air quantities, air motion, air distribution, air purity and humidity—are automatically controlled. Such systems are relatively simple. It formerly was considered impossible to air condition a beef holding cooler. Recently numerous air conditioning systems have been installed in these coolers with very satisfactory results.

A Typical Installation

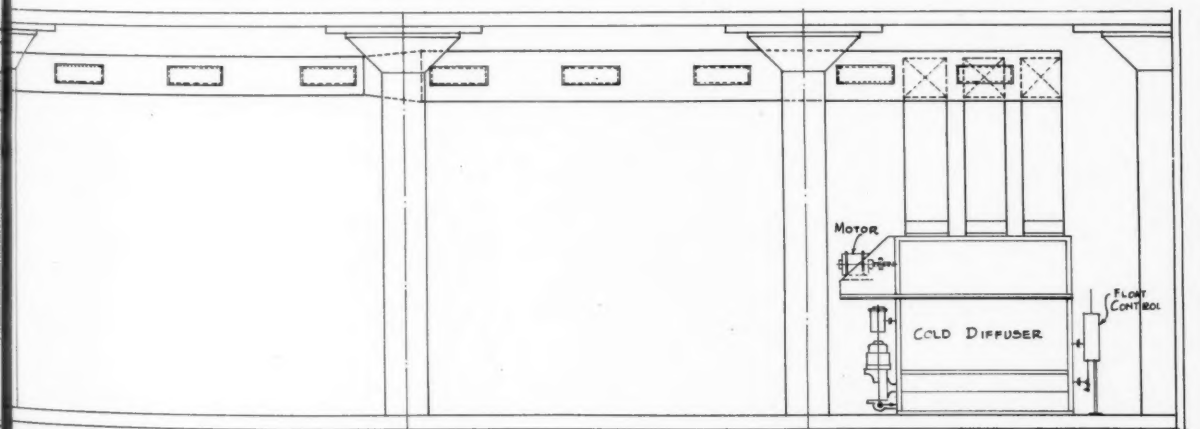
One such system is shown in the accompanying illustrations. The cooler is 100 ft. long, 40 ft. wide and 16 ft. high and has a capacity of 200 carcasses. Walls are 13-in. brick, insulated with 4 in. of cork and plastered on the inside. Floor and ceiling are of 6 in. concrete insulated with 4 in. of cork. About 1,200 watts of electric current are consumed in the room. Four employees spend all of their working time there.

Heat losses in this cooler figure out at 180,000 B.t.u. per hour, equivalent to 15 tons of refrigeration per hour. Refrigeration is 6 deg. ammonia furnished from a central point. Specifications required a temperature of 34 degs. Fahr. and a relative humidity of 88 per cent in this cooler. These conditions are be-

(Continued on page 19.)

PLANNED FOR UNIFORM CONDITIONS OF TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY.

Refrigerating and air conditioning system, installed in beef cooler in a Mid-western meat packing plant. System is designed to maintain a temperature of 34 degs. Fahr. and a relative humidity of 88 per cent. Automatic controls maintain these conditions within very close limits.



Court Decision Solves Many Problems of Pork Packer

WHILE federal courts, finding no inequity in the situation, continued this week to release impounded processing taxes to packers, the industry replied to scattered criticisms of unfairness by bringing facts to the attention of the public.

Exact statements showing the effect of the processing tax and lower hog volume on their own companies were made public by individual packers in their communities and trading areas. These pointed out the effect of the use of the tax to reduce hog production on their returns, working capital, volume, employment and public consumption of pork.

The industry's views were presented by Wm. Whitfield Woods, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, in the following statement:

Decision Saved Many Packers

"The decision of the Supreme Court cancelling accrued but unpaid processing taxes and releasing funds belonging to processors but impounded in connection with processing tax suits means in many cases that packers who otherwise would have been compelled to close their businesses may now continue them.

"The money which was released as a result of the Supreme Court's decision that United States tax collectors may not continue to collect processing taxes can repair in some part the damage done to processors by the illegal tax and the unlawful use to which the hundreds of millions of processing tax money, paid by processors before injunctive relief was obtained, was put.

"The money, however, cannot restore the solvency record of processors who were forced into bankruptcy as a result of the processing tax and the use made of the proceeds.

Pork Loses Customers

"It cannot bring back to the swine and pork industries the hundreds of thousands of customers who undoubtedly were weaned away from pork because of the high price level brought about by the reduction of hog numbers because of the drought and the AAA program and it cannot restore that part—about 10 lbs.—of the loss in pork consumption per capita caused by the tax-financed reduction program."

"No one should be misled," Mr. Woods added, "as to the question of profits on pork operations last year by the fact that a few packers reported slightly larger earnings in 1935 than in 1934. That was mostly due to profits earned in other lines of business, such as beef, lamb, veal, hides, by-products, butter, eggs, poultry, and other prod-

ucts, and is not at all typical of the pork packing business as a whole.

"Pork packers generally found operations unsatisfactory. Because of the continued shortage of hogs resulting from the drought and the government's production program (financed by processing taxes), 1936 promises to be another difficult year for pork packers."

Commenting further on the effect of the Supreme Court's decision on the meat packing industry, Mr. Wood's stated:

Taxes Not "Given" to Packers

"It is wrong to say that processing taxes are being given back to processors. The facts are these: Packers paid the government approximately \$270,000,000 in processing taxes in 1933, 1934 and 1935, virtually all of which was used by the government to make benefit payments to producers.

"In the summer of 1935 many packers found their existence endangered by the tax and asked, as did processors of other agricultural commodities, for injunctions to restrain its collection pending decision by the courts as to its legality. In most cases, the courts required that processors deposit securities or cash in escrow to guarantee payment of taxes if it should be found that they were legal.

"The Supreme Court found, in effect, that the government could not continue to collect taxes that were illegal and that funds and securities that had been put up in escrow must be released.

Only Small Part Regained

"Incidentally, the aggregate sum that had accrued between the time when injunctions were obtained and the decision rendered, plus accruals on which extensions had been granted, represented only a relatively small part of the aggregate amount actually paid to the government by pork packers since the illegal tax first was levied, which, as stated previously, amounted to approximately \$270,000,000.

(Continued on page 21.)

The Manual of Farms!

(Cartoon, Los Angeles Times)





WORKING UP CARCASSES FOR FREEZING AND STORING.

Process room in plant of Pure Ice Co., Centerville, Ia. (left). Custom butchers are generally employed by ice and cold storage plants with meat departments. Cutting and wrapping room, Rex Coal & Ice Co., right. Meat is cut into pieces of convenient size after chilling and before freezing. (Photos Ice & Refrigeration.)

MEAT *Processing* IN ICE PLANTS

● Growth of Competition with Meat Packers as a Result of Hog Processing Taxes

ONE of the serious by-products of the AAA processing tax program on hogs has been the mushroom growth of pork operations in cold storage plants. Packers have been aware of this situation for some time, and have been deeply concerned about it.

Largely to avoid payment of processing taxes hogs were slaughtered and the meat cut and even cured for storage in "meat lockers" in cold storage plants—presumably for "personal use" of the owner. One such plant was described and illustrated in the October 19 issue of *THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER*.

Ice plants have taken advantage of this situation to make up for losses caused by decrease in ice sales. How far has this business of slaughtering meat animals, cutting, curing and storage of meats in such plants progressed?

Idea Spreads Rapidly

In a recent issue of *Ice and Refrigeration* the statement was made that "the business of supplying the public

with individual cold storage lockers for the storage of meats and other perishable food products has been developed by a considerable number of ice and cold storage plants and public markets. The idea originated in the Northwest, where public acceptance has been very gratifying.

"During the past year the plan became better known, and after a few experimental installations had been made the idea spread to all sections of the country. In nearly every instance the number of lockers had to be increased to take care of the demand."

Mississippi ice plants cured a total of 1,580,000 lbs. of meat during the winter of 1934-35. This represented 36 plants with 7,781 farmer customers, as compared with 24 plants which cured 857,729 lbs. the previous year.

According to Harry Creamer of the Augusta, Ga., Ice & Coal Co., there were cured in his state during the winter of 1934-35 "more than 20 million lbs. of meat, and we haven't scratched

the surface yet. One of our progressive ice companies started meat curing at three points a few years ago. Their first year's income was less than \$1,000. In 1934-35 their gross income from this department of their business was \$50,000.

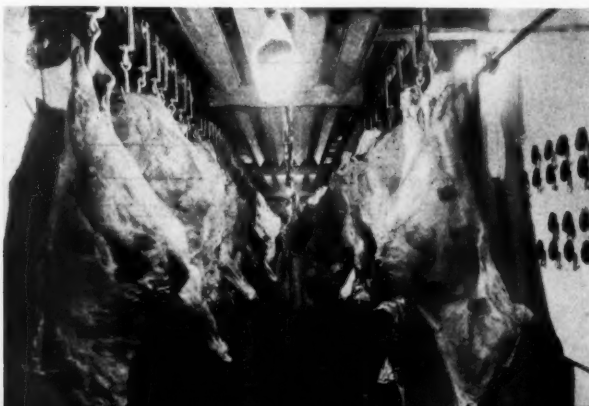
Going After City Trade

"It is a great temptation for the farmer to sell some of his meat in order to raise ready cash, and year by year he will increase his hog crop, both in quality and quantity and in time build up quite a demand for his products."

While the idea was undoubtedly started as a service to farmers and as a means of providing them with a convenient method of handling their family meat supply, possibilities of increasing volume by encouraging farmers to go into the meat business, and stressing to town dwellers the saving to be made by purchasing livestock and having it slaughtered and cut up and stored, have

HOW CUSTOMERS' MEAT IS CHILLED AND STORED.

Individual cold storage lockers in plant of Pure Ice Co., left. Right, cooler in meat department, Rex Coal & Ice Co., Creston, Ia., where carcasses are conditioned before cutting and freezing.



not been overlooked by the firms engaged in the storage locker business.

An advertisement by a Fort Madison, Iowa, ice company with cold storage lockers to rent reads in part as follows:

"We have engaged the services of an expert butcher who will—if you so desire—purchase, kill, process, wrap in waterproof paper and store away in small meat packages any livestock of the weight you desire at the reasonable cost of only \$2.00.

"Or, if you prefer to buy your own meat, our butcher will cut it up for you in steaks, chops and roasts, wrap it in parchment paper and store it for you at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb., plus a 10c charge for wrapping paper. If you wish to have sausage for hamburger made from your meat the charge is only 2c lb. for the cutting, grinding and wrapping."

Lockers Increasing in Iowa

The business of supplying the public with individual cold storage lockers and furnishing slaughtering and cutting service has been developing rapidly in the hog raising sections of the country, particularly in Iowa. The following list of plants is not complete, but it serves to indicate the trend, and perhaps aid

in forecasting future developments along this line.

In addition to the specialized plant at Creston, Ia., for rendering, slaughtering, cutting and storage service, the Rex Coal & Ice Co. of that city is also in the storage locker business. The department was placed in service by this company last September. As seems to be the growing tendency, this company provides a complete service for either rural or city customers, the plant being equipped with a processing room, cutting and wrapping room and individual cold storage lockers. Skilled workmen are provided to slaughter and cut. Illustrations of these various rooms are shown here.

The cold storage locker department of the Artesian Ice Co., Fort Madison, Ia., was opened early this year. A brief description of this plant appeared in a recent issue of Ice and Refrigeration. This said that "although there was a marked scarcity of meat in that section, consumers state that they are more than pleased with the quality of the food stored, and they have made a great saving in the cost of the meat they purchased and stored in the lockers. Judged upon the experience to date, this company believes its locker

department will develop into one of the best propositions as a side line for the industry which they have yet tried.

Locker Cost \$7.00 to \$9.00 Per Year

"As a means of education and popularizing this new department, the company used display advertising early in January in the local newspaper. This explained the locker service offered. The company opened the department with 336 individual lockers and eight larger commercial lockers. The smaller lockers are rented on a basis of 75c and \$1.00, per month, or \$7.00 and \$9.00 per year. In addition to providing this service, the company engages the services of an expert butcher, through whom customers can purchase livestock, have it slaughtered, the meat wrapped in waterproof paper and stored in small neat packages.

Another locker plant was opened by the Pure Ice Co., Centerville, Ia., about the time the locker department of the Artesian Ice Co. was placed in service. The physical equipment of this plant and the services of slaughtering, cutting, wrapping and storage are similar to those in other similar plants operating in this state.

Early in May of this year Brunswick Ice & Fuel Co., Brunswick, Mo., placed its locker department in operation. The department in this plant consists of three rooms—a chill room, maintained at a temperature of 34 to 38 degs., in which cutting also is done, a freezer maintained at 6 to 8 degs. and a locker room held at 6 degs. A slaughter house, in which livestock is dressed, is operated in connection with the department. In addition to slaughtering and dressing the butcher also does the work in the processing and freezing rooms.

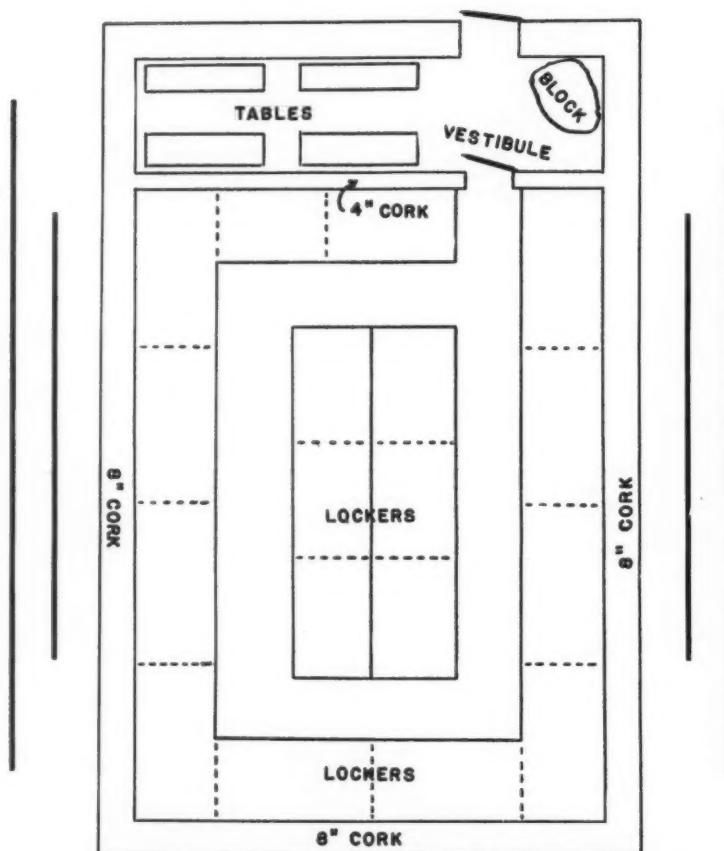
Encourages Farmers to Sell Meat

In Greeley, Colo., the Greeley Ice & Cold Storage Co., has operated a locker department for somewhat over a year. According to William Kelly, manager of this plant, the plan has worked very satisfactorily, attracting some 1,800 to 2,000 people to the plant every few days. It has also had another result, according to Mr. Kelly. The farmers not only store their meat in the lockers, but they also sell fresh meat to the city dwellers and thus broaden the market for storage space.

This is a development—sale of meat by farmers—that has been encouraged by installation of lockers in other cities, and one that was a factor in making it possible to bootleg pork extensively. A floor plan of the locker room of the Greeley plant is shown in an accompanying illustration.

According to Mr. Kelly there is not a large profit in the locker business alone. The more popular size, measuring 20 by 24 by 18 in., rents for 50c per month. Yearly cost of operation, he has figured, including fixed charges, is about \$4.27 per locker per year.

(Continued on page 39.)



LAYOUT OF TYPICAL ICE PLANT MEAT DEPARTMENT.

Floor plan of lockers and cutting room in the Greeley Ice & Cold Storage plant, Greeley, Colo.

Dry Curing HAMS

Without OVERHAULING

DEVELOPMENT in the plant of the Home Dressed Meat Co., Altoona, Pa., of a simple mechanical device for applying any degree of pressure desired on meats in cure appears to have opened up some interesting possibilities for simplifying the curing operation, bringing it under more accurate control, reducing losses because of uneven curing or spoilage and cutting curing cellar labor costs.

Pressure on meats in cure is recognized generally as being necessary. To secure it a number of more or less crude arrangements are in use in some plants, including stones of various sizes, iron weights and 2 by 4's and wedges. On belly curing boxes, devices are provided to hold lids firmly against the meat. Some of these arrangements are effective, but, except in the case of belly curing boxes, all of them are cumbersome, difficult to handle conveniently, require considerable labor to use.

Many scientific investigations have been made of meat curing, with the result that curing methods have been greatly improved. But in all of these studies the importance of the pressure factor seems to have been largely overlooked. In the light of results at the Home Packing and Meat Co. plant it now appears that scientific consideration of pressure as a condition in curing might possibly lead to further improvement in curing technique and attainment of curing results not heretofore considered possible in practice.

Hams Dry Cured in Tierces

In this plant, for example, hams are dry cured in tierces without overhauling. The result, it is said, is a product of superior color, flavor and texture, the finished cuts closely resembling Virginia hams. The meats are packed in tierces, the curing ingredients added, pressure applied and the meats left undisturbed until the curing is complete.

The saving in labor as a result of eliminating the three or four overhauls ordinarily required figures out at approximately \$3.50 per tierce. This alone would seem to justify further consideration of effects of pressure on results, but in addition it has also been determined at the Home plant that hams cured in this manner are more desirable from every standpoint. They have better texture and color, it is said, and require less heat and time in the smokehouse — an additional saving in cost not accurately determined at this time but no doubt worth while.

Bellies are dry cured in this plant in tierces and rectangular curing boxes the pressure being applied in both cases with the new pressure device. The

bacon is not trimmed to shape before being packed in the curing container, sufficient pressure being available to eliminate pickle pockets and give exceptionally even cure to all pieces without the necessity of adding manufactured pickle or overhauling during the curing period. In the case of bacon, also other meats, including butts, color and texture are excellent and desired results in the smokehouse are obtained more easily and at less cost than when meats are cured under less pressure.

How Device Works

This pressure device in use is shown in the accompanying illustration. It consists of a bar which is clamped over the curing container opening and through which are one or more screw

bars. The desired amount of pressure on the meats is secured by raising or lowering the screws in contact with the curing container cover.

The meats in these two containers are being dry cured. Tierce at right contains approximately 2,600 lbs. of bellies. In the barrel are 400 lbs. of pork butts. In both instances the meats are covered and sealed in their own juices, no manufactured pickle having been added. Regardless of the cuts being cured, it is said, sufficient pressure always can be brought to bear on the meats to cover them with their own juices.

The two tierces partly shown at right and left are also filled with meats being dry cured, pressure on the product being secured in each case with 800-lb. iron weights on the covers. In neither of these tierces is this pressure great enough to raise the meat juice level

(Continued on page 23.)

PACKAGING FOR PROFIT

More than ever, packer sales executives are using packages to build consumer demand and increase sales.

How are they doing this? What are the problems which have to be met? What are the latest developments in this fast growing field?

The March 28 issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER will answer these and other questions about the increasing relationship between packaging and successful meat merchandising.

Watch for it! Read it! Profit by it!



MEATS BEING DRY CURED UNDER PRESSURE.

Tierce at right holds 2,600 lbs. of bellies. In the barrel are 400 lbs. of pork butts. In both cases meats are covered and sealed in their own juices, no manufactured pickle having been added. Hams are also being dry cured in this manner without overhauling.

STRIKE CUTS LONDON'S MEAT

London, England, was almost meatless this week as 8,200 men at famous Smithfield market went on strike. Although ships from Argentina, Australia and New Zealand lay at the docks with holds filled with beef and mutton, most Londoners who had meat at all had it from cans. Butchers searched the countryside and villages for fresh meat while supplies of canned meat were bought up by eager housewives.

The men on strike were the "inside men" who work in Smithfield market proper and the "pitchers" who handle the meat as it arrives at the market. The latter were striking in sympathy.

Practical Points for the Trade



Cooking Pigs' Feet

Splitting of cooked pickled pigs' feet is complained of by a Midwestern packer. He says:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

We are having trouble with our cooked pigs' feet splitting. We cure the feet for 10 days and cook them in a steam-jacketed kettle for 2½ hours at a temperature of 200 degs. Fahr. How can we prevent splitting of the feet?

This packer's difficulty probably lies in use of too high a temperature for cooking. Use of either of the two following methods of processing would probably eliminate the trouble.

In one method of cooking the box is first carefully filled with pigs' feet. Then water is turned on until it rises one inch above the feet. Turn on steam and skim water until it comes to a boil. Then cover the box and turn off steam. It will not be necessary to look at the feet for 3 hours. In summer no additional steam is needed as grease on top will hold in the heat. In the winter it may be necessary to use a little more steam as temperature should remain around 180 degs. Fahr. until the feet are cooked.

Pickling After Cooking

Some packers like to cook the feet first and pickle them afterwards. Such a method usually results in an attractive-looking product that is tasty and tender.

Some of the best pickled pigs' feet on the market are prepared in the following manner:

Thoroughly clean and then put the fresh whole feet into a clean cook box with a false bottom. Spread the feet evenly, add enough cold water to cover them and raise the water temperature gradually to the boiling point. Skim off all floating grease and sediment. Allow the feet to boil for a few minutes and then turn off the steam. Cover the box and hold at a temperature of 180 degs. Fahr.—not over—for approximately 3 hours or until tender.

Chilling the Feet

Do not touch or move the feet while cooking or until they are well chilled with cold water. When cooked, turn off steam and run cold water in at bottom of the box to overflow at top until the pigs' feet are well chilled.

After the pigs' feet are chilled and hard so that the skin will not break when they are handled, remove them carefully, chill, split and place them in vinegar pickle. Salt to taste. A little nitrate of soda should be added to the vinegar pickle and to the cook water.

In handling pigs' feet in this manner care should be taken to remove all the

large feet which might not cook sufficiently during the ordinary length of time. These are given further cooking before they are pickled. If possible, the feet should be graded before they are placed in the cook box so they will be cooked evenly. Large feet should be held out and cooked separately.

Veal Frankfurters

A packer wants to know how veal frankfurters are made. He writes:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

We should like to know how to make a good veal frankfurter. Can you furnish us with a formula?

The following formula and method will produce a fancy veal frank. It should sell well and be a profitable specialty item if merchandised and packaged attractively. The following meats are used for a 100-lb. batch:

50 lbs. fresh veal
50 lbs. regular pork trimmings.

Chop veal the same as beef, using plenty of ice but no water, except as

suggested below. The pork is ground through ¼-in. plate.

The meat is cured with ½ oz. nitrite of soda dissolved in 1 quart of water. Nitrite and following seasonings are added to the veal during the chopping process:

Seasoning:

8 oz. sugar
2½ lbs. salt
7 oz. pepper
2 oz. mace
½ oz. ground caraway
3 oz. coriander
¾ oz. ground celery seed
¾ oz. cardamon

Many packers are now using ready prepared seasonings or specially prepared seasonings, as made by reputable firms, in manufacturing sausage. They find that use of such balanced seasonings is convenient and allows them to standardize the flavor of their product.

After veal has been chopped and seasoned the ground pork is added to it. Meat is then chopped together until it reaches a temperature of about 65 degs. Fahr.

The mixture is then stuffed in wide sheep casings and hung over night in the cooler. On removal the frankfurters are hung for an hour or two at normal temperatures and then smoked.

Sausage Spoilage

Do you have trouble with the color of your sausage?

Does it show green rings or gray spots?

Mould IN sausage is caused by poor materials or careless handling. Mould ON sausage is a surface condition and can be prevented by proper handling.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has made a reprint of its information on "Sausage Spoilage." It may be had by subscribers by filling out and sending in the following coupon, accompanied by a 10c stamp.

The National Provisioner:

Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me reprint on "Sausage Spoilage."

Name

Street

City

Enclosed find a 10c stamp.

MAKING BARBECUE HAMS

A packer who has a large line of specialties wants to make a barbecue ham cooked in a boiled ham form. He writes:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

We want to make a barbecue ham by taking a boned and rolled fresh ham and placing it in a boiled ham form for cooking. Can the ham be handled in this manner? How should it be flavored and seasoned?

Such a barbecue ham is prepared as follows: Take out the bone, remove the skin and surplus fat, leaving about ½ inch to ¾ inch of fat on the ham.

Rub a small amount of mixed black pepper and salt on inside of the ham. Sometimes a small amount of powdered garlic is mixed with pepper and salt. Put the ham into cooking cylinder or form. Cook a 12/14-lb. ham from 4 to 5 hours at 165 degs. Fahr. Leave the ham in the form after cooking and store it in the refrigerator overnight.

Ham should be taken out of the form the next morning and rubbed on the outside with original spice mixture. It is then placed in the bake oven and baked from 1½ to 2 hours at 250 to 300 degs. Fahr. When finished, hold in a temperature of 45 to 50 degs. until sold.

Cutting Costs in the Plant

Profits on meat operations are determined by efficient operation and good merchandising. Efficient operation means close production control and ingenuity and skill in processing and manufacturing.

Ideas and suggestions for plant economies—most of them in successful operation in plants observed by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER—will be reported in this column from time to time.

Vertical Elevator Helps the Packer Cut Handling Costs

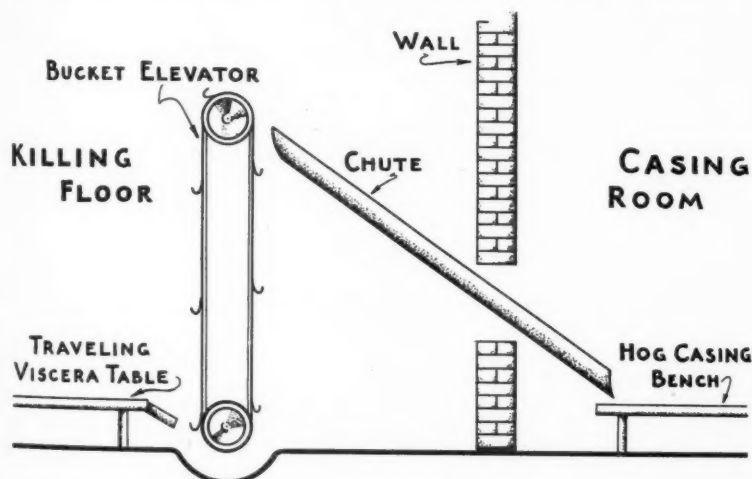
IN MEAT packing plants where number of animals slaughtered justifies the expense, the hog killing building often is constructed more than one story high, slaughtering and cutting being done on the upper floors. This permits gravitating meat cuts and edible and inedible offal to lower floors for processing, with a consequent saving in time and labor costs.

Where number of animals slaughtered is small, the hog slaughter building is frequently only one story high.

hog viscera from the killing floor to the casing department on the same level is shown in the accompanying sketch.

After inspection the viscera is delivered to a vertical bucket conveyor, which elevates it and in turn delivers the viscera to a chute, on which it slides by gravity to the casing department in an adjoining room. Expense of hand trucking is thereby eliminated.

This handling idea is applicable to a number of other handling operations in the one-floor meat packing plant—such



SIMPLE ARRANGEMENT FOR HANDLING HOG VISCERA

From traveling table the viscera is delivered to a vertical bucket conveyor, which elevates it to a chute, over which it slides by gravity to the casing department.

Under such circumstances all edible and inedible products must be trucked from the killing floor, unless special power-operated conveyors are installed. Usually these latter devices must be planned at the time building is put up, otherwise their installation is costly and sometimes impossible because of lack of space.

How a small Illinois packer solved the problem of mechanical handling of

as delivering viscera from the killing floor to the hasher and washer in the rendering department, for example.

A similar arrangement is installed in an Iowa meat plant to transport some cuts from the cutting room to the freezer, both being on the first floor. The investment required to install this handling method in this plant was quickly returned in the savings made in handling costs.

FREEZING LIVERS

In a Midwest meat packing plant the practice has been adopted of moving livers to be frozen directly into the freezer from the killing floor. Formerly the livers were permitted to stand in natural temperatures to cool off before freezing. The new method has worked out so satisfactorily that the executives of this company expect the practice to be adopted generally.

Saving in time and cost of handling is considerable, but the principal advantage is in quality of product. Freezing livers as soon as possible after they are removed from carcasses results in maintenance of a better color to the product, less leakage when the livers are defrosted and a higher quality generally.

EMPLOYEES MUTUAL AID

Employees of John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa and Sioux Falls, S. D., plants have successfully operated their own mutual aid associations for ten years and show a strong cash position, according to the semi-annual report of the Ottumwa aid. This association was re-organized on its present basis, December 8, 1925. Membership, which is wholly voluntary, totaled 1,399 plant employees and office workers at the last report. During the past six months, \$5,914.56 in assessments were collected, and \$7,544.15 in death claims and disability benefits paid. The present cash balance is \$15,015.30. Weekly assessments are 15c and are deducted from each member's pay check. No dividend or interest is paid to members.

The Sioux Falls mutual aid was organized on February 3, 1926, with 802 members out of an employee payroll of 1,200. Membership now is slightly under the peak of 1,326 reached in September, 1934. After paying \$49,716.14 in death benefits and disability claims, the cash balance as of October 1, 1935, was \$30,935.90. This association has two classes of membership. Class A pays 20c per week and receives a disability benefit of \$12.00 per week and death payment of \$600.00. Class B pays 15c per week for \$9.00 disability and \$450.00 death payments. While no interest is paid to members, four weeks' dues were remitted in 1934 as a result of successful operations.

Membership in either association is limited to local employees and is run entirely by them. Transfer of memberships is not permitted although membership may be retained by continuing payments. Each aid is controlled by a board of directors elected by members. Two directors serve annually as auditors. By arrangement with the treasurer of John Morrell & Co., assessments can be deducted weekly from pay checks.

Watch the Classified Advertisements pages for bargains in equipment.

JAMISON-BUILT DOORS

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Stevenson
Vestibule
Door with
track-port

There's a Jamison-Built Cold Storage Door to exactly fill every need in your plant.

Jamison Doors do more than close the opening—they speed traffic, save refrigeration, protect stored goods.

Add to this the Jamison reputation for up-to-the-minute improvements and long wear, and you have the answer to your cold storage door problem.

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BULLETIN
TODAY**

All Jamison-Built Doors are now equipped with the new Jamison resilient, pure-rubber gasket.



Cross-section shown is a small portion enlarged 8 times and illustrates one of the many advantages possessed by no other gasket. Millions of small, confined air cells, within a smooth, water-tight exterior, furnish perfect insulation and a pliable, conforming seal.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

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Branches in All Principal Cities

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SPECIALISTS TO PACKERS

*Meat Plant Air Conditioning
and Refrigeration*

BONDED GUARANTEES ON RESULTS

53 W. Jackson Blvd.

Chicago, Illinois



REFRIGERATION

and Air Conditioning



AIR CONDITIONED BEEF COOLER

(Continued from page 11.)

ing met with two Carrier low temperature, spray type air conditioning units.

Construction of these unit coolers is along proven sound engineering lines. Air enters at lower portion of unit and is drawn vertically upward over cooling coil, then through atomized spray and finally is carried through eliminators upward to distributing system.

All Factors Coordinated

From experience in air conditioning the required amount and velocity of air passing over carcasses in beef holding coolers was determined. With refrigerating load calculated, amount of cooling surface and temperature of ammonia to be used in cooling coil were established in order to obtain correct conditions in the conditioned space. A combination accumulator type surge drum and automatic float valve are employed to maintain flooded conditions in cooling coil.

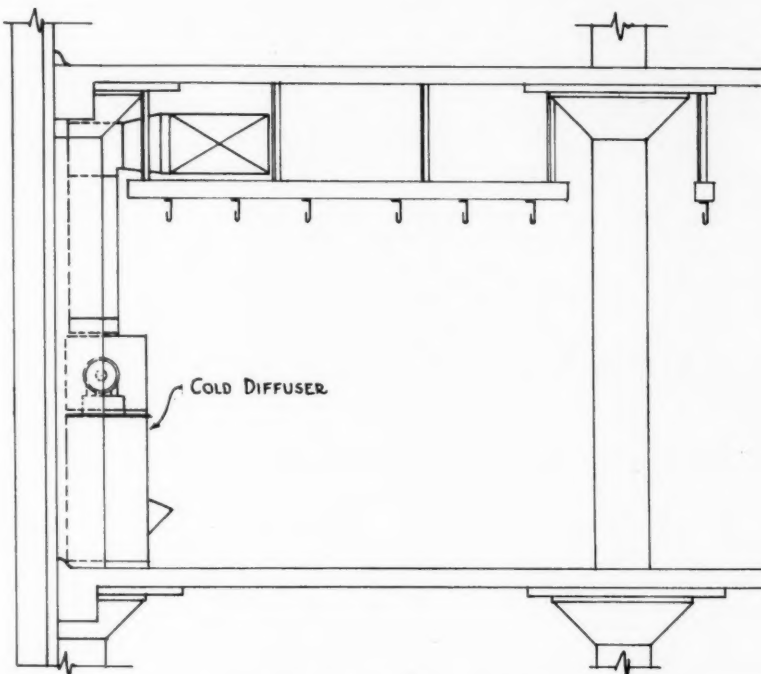
Ammonia is carried at correct temperature by means of an ammonia back pressure regulating valve placed in suction line. Room dry bulb temperature is maintained by a room type thermostat operating a packless magnetic suction stop valve. When suction line stop valve closes a pressure is built up in coil corresponding to room temperature, thus insuring a constant room temperature.

The foregoing describes how the equipment operates in summer when refrigeration is required almost continuously. In cold weather, when little refrigeration is required to carry required temperature, humidity in room will rise very high, in fact to the point where bacteria and mould growths develop very fast.

To prevent this a heater coil is employed in the distributing duct in connection with the control equipment. This is controlled by a room hygostat operating a steam valve on the supply to the heater. When humidity rises above 88 per cent room hygostat cuts in steam coil. When humidity falls below 88 per cent steam is cut off.

Air Distribution Important

To emphasize the importance of the air distributing system reference should be made to accompanying drawings. As stated previously, amount of air necessary for this job is definitely known from experience in air conditioning of beef holding coolers. With this information a complete survey of the building was necessary in order to design the sheet metal duct work to guide the



DUCT DESIGN A FACTOR IN RESULTS.

Careful calculations are required in planning an air conditioning system of this kind to properly distribute the air and maintain uniform temperature conditions throughout the room. A large volume of air must be moved at velocities that will cause the least shrink.

air correctly and with least possible amount of resistance.

The specially designed and patented discharge outlets had to be placed in the duct so that a clear and unobstructed blow of air could be accomplished. Length of blow, ceiling height and temperature of air handled determines shape and size of outlets and the amount of air to be handled by each outlet. This type of outlet is essential in air conditioning beef coolers to control velocities and direction of air flow either horizontally or vertically.

This air conditioning system, simple though it may be in equipment and operation, has functioned very satisfactorily since its installation. A temperature of 34 degs. and a relative humidity of 88 per cent are automatically maintained within very close limits. The cooler is dry at all times, there are no objectional odors, mold does not grow on product and shrink has been very low, the amount per carcass depending, of course, on storage time.

Some packers do not understand how ideal conditions of humidity can be se-

cured automatically with equipment varying little from that in use before air conditioning became the important consideration it is today. The secret is not so much in the method of refrigeration as in adapting conventional methods and equipment to specific conditions. This means each refrigeration installation must be individually engineered to maintain the particular conditions necessary. While variation in conditions within certain limits is possible, this does not mean that a unit cooler, fans and coils or any other method of refrigerating installed without consideration for conditions will be satisfactory. Air conditioning, therefore, is a problem of engineering rather than equipment — of adapting rather than constructing.

REFRIGERATION NOTES

Funds are being sought to put with \$30,000 granted by the government to build cold storage plant, DeKalb, Miss.

Fulton Market Cold Storage Co. has awarded contract for alterations and



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BLISS BOXES

*Give you the qualities you want
in your Shipping Containers:*

1. Greatest margin of safety to your goods while in transit.
2. Cost less than other types of shipping containers.
3. Their light weight reduces freight charges.
4. Reinforced corners enable them to withstand stress in storage.
5. High advertising value, as they can be effectively printed on all sides.
6. Easily and economically assembled and sealed on the Bliss Box Stitcher and Bliss Power Lift Top Stitcher.

BLISS BOXES

and BLISS EQUIPMENT

Are Used by the

Leading Meat Packers



BOX AND BOTTOM STITCHER

DEXTER FOLDER COMPANY

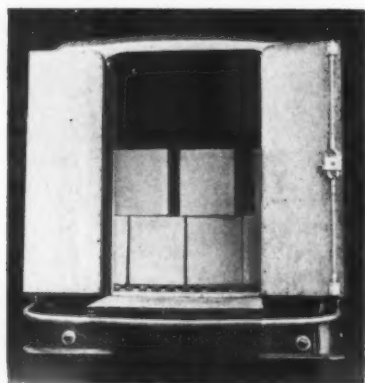
28 West 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

Bliss, Latham and Boston Wire Stitching Machinery for All Types of Fibre Containers

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SAN FRANCISCO—LOS ANGELES—SEATTLE
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Two views of a typical KEYSTONE unit.



A New Delivery Service USE IT and SAVE MONEY!

We handle your entire delivery problem from start to finish—at main plant, branches and all delivery points. We handle every one of your shipments, regardless of size.

Our service increases delivery efficiency, stops all delivery losses. Puts deliveries on a basis that permits instant determination of costs—costs that are usually substantially lower than other delivery methods.

Prominent packers, now using this service, will testify to the efficiency and economy of KEYSTONE deliveries. Our service extends from Chicago to Boston, and as far south as St. Louis.

Ask us to give you full particulars of our service. *No obligation*—write!

Keystone
TRANSFER CO.



Write to

31 East South Street, Uniontown, Pa.

improvements to its plant, Chicago, Ill. Estimated cost, \$23,000.

K. C. Shull is adding cold storage locker facilities to his ice plant, River-ton, Ia.

Chamber of Commerce, Okmulgee, Okla., is considering erection of cold storage plant at fair grounds.

Henry Wood plans erection of refrigerated packing plant, Holdenville, Okla.

DECISION SOLVES PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 12.)

"Because of the greatly reduced supplies of hogs caused by the drought and the government control program, pork packers, in an effort to obtain hogs, bid prices for them that were higher than current product values justified.

"Besides paying the greatly increased prices for hogs, packers had to pay the processing tax of \$2.25 per hundred lbs. of live weight. This represented an immense part of the packer's cost and as such forced some packers into bankruptcy and depleted the capital of others.

Liens on Packing Plants

"Processors and not producers or consumers were liable for the payment of the tax. Before injunctions against collection of the tax were obtained, packers' plants were subject to liens and seizure by the government for non-payment of a tax which later proved to be unconstitutional. When some packers could not pay the tax, the government put liens on their plants.

"As a result of the reduction in hog supplies brought about by the drought and the government's reduction program, many pork packers have found their volume of operations cut in half as compared with their normal volume, but with no commensurate reduction in overhead costs. Part of the equipment which they had to have to handle a normal volume was rendered temporarily useless and thousands of employees were deprived of work.

Packers Not Remunerated

"Under the processing tax program, hog and corn farmers were remunerated for reducing operations. Packers were forced to curtail operations drastically, but no remuneration was given to them for the vast plant facilities thrown out of use by the program. At the same time, they were forced to raise the funds by which the reduction of their business was financed.

"Customers, moreover, were driven away in large numbers to other foods. Packers and retailers alike believe that the effective demand for meat has been reduced, possibly for many years, as a result of the shortage of pork and the consequent turning of consumers to other foods.

"Meanwhile, it would seem that the Supreme Court of the United States

is a thoroughly disinterested agency. The court, not the processors, made the decision which has led to comment on the release of impounded funds. However, processors handling pork know that the decision does no more than equity so far as they are concerned and that it has saved many of them from going out of business."

Secretary's Statement Answered

Commenting on Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's statement that return to processors of money belonging to them was a "legalized steal," a former United States Senator from Pennsylvania and counsel for a number of processors, said this week in a letter addressed to the St. Louis Meat Packers' Association, and made public on behalf of its secretary, A. F. Versen, that to have given "the citizen's money" to Secretary Wallace "to appropriate and spend" would have been an unqualified injustice.

He pointed out that many packers had to draw upon surplus or borrow to continue payment of the tax while being blamed for higher prices, whereas the Secretary was fairly chargeable with having raised the prices of pork. The former senator also declared that if the tax had been declared valid the impounded money would have been taken by the government.

Requests For Refunds

Requests for deductions or rebates from packers on the ground that merchandise purchased included processing taxes are still continuing. Some of the deductions sought are small.

The general opinion continues to be that such refunds are not warranted. Acceptance of such an arrangement might imply the buyer was entitled to a refund and be a waiver of the principle involved.

CROP CONTROL BY STATES

A new farm plan based on state co-operation with the federal government in soil conservation and "reestablishment of farmers' purchasing power" was brought out of the Senate agriculture committee this week with the unanimous agreement of its members.

The bill provides that the federal government would make grants to states enacting suitable plans for conservation and profitable use of agricultural land resources. The state in turn would designate some agency, to be approved by the secretary of agriculture, to administer its plan and distribute money to farmers. The secretary would act as coordinator for the states.

Benefits to farmers could be made effective almost immediately after passage of the bill since the secretary is given power to carry out its purposes for two years during which states may be enacting plans. This power would lapse on January 1, 1938. Payments to producers under the bill would be based on:

Treatment or use of land for soil conservation, restoration or prevention of erosion.

Changes in the use of their land.

A percentage of their normal production of agricultural commodities named by the secretary which equals that percentage of normal national production of such commodities required for domestic consumption.

The House and Senate this week repealed the Bankhead cotton act, the Kerr-Smith tobacco act and the potato act at the request of President Roosevelt. The recommendation was made because of the termination of the AAA under the decision of the Supreme Court which held it invalid.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A semi-annual dividend of \$1 per share has been declared by Compania Swift Internacional. The dividend is payable March 1, to shareholders of record February 15.

Amalgamated Leather has declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1, to stockholders of March 19.

Central Cold Storage Co. reports net income of \$95,652, equivalent to \$1 a share on capital stock, for year ended December 31, 1935. Net profit amounted to \$2.02 a share in the preceding year. Revenues showed a decrease of 21 per cent from 1934 while operating expenses increased approximately 17 per cent.

PACKER AND FOOD STOCKS

Price ranges of listed stocks, Feb. 5, 1936, or nearest previous date:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Close—
Week ended	Feb. 5.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 5.	Jan. 29.*
Amal. Leather..	4,600	5	5	5 5/8
Do. Pfd.	600	45 1/4	45 1/4	47 1/4
Amer. H. & L. 13,100	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/4
Do. Pfd.	2,900	42 1/2	42 1/2	44 1/4
Amer. Stores...	1,900	34 1/4	34 1/4	36 1/4
Armour Ill.	61,600	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Do. Pr. Pfd. 4,100	81 1/2	81	81 1/2	81 1/4
Do. Del. Pfd. 1,200	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/4
Beckmatt Pack. 500	88	88	88	90
Bohack, H. C. 400	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	7 1/4
Do. Pfd.	50	50	50	48
Chick. Co. Oil. 3,200	28 1/4	28	28 1/4	28 1/4
Childs Co.	7,700	10 1/4	10	10 1/4
Cudahy Pack..	900	41	40 1/4	42 1/4
First Nat. Strs. 4,300	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/4
Gen. Foods ...	17,300	33 1/4	33 1/4	35
Gobel Co.	23,600	7	6 1/4	6
Gr. A. & P. Ist Pfd. 50	128	128	128	126 1/4
Do. New	400	128 1/4	128 1/4	126 1/4
Hornel, G. A. 200	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22
Hygrade Food. 6,200	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Kroger G. & B. 30,700	27	26 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/4
Libby McNeill 14,100	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Michelberry Co. 5,400	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	3
M. & H. Pfd.. 700	9	8 1/4	8 1/4	9 1/4
Morrell & Co. 1,200	57	57	57	55
Nat. Leather.. 15,900	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Nat. Tea	5,400	11 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4
Proc. & Gamb. 6,100	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	48
Do. Pr. Pfd. 90	129 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4	130
Rath Pack. ....	...	...	...	25
Safeway Strs.. 6,500	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Do. 6% Pfd. 30	110	110	110	110
Do. 7% Pfd. 170	113 1/4	113	113 1/4	112 1/4
Stahl Meyer ...	...	...	...	1 1/4
Swift & Co. ...	17,000	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Do. Intl.	6,200	35 1/4	35	35 1/4
Trunz Pork ...	...	...	...	10
U. S. Leather.. 1,900	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Do. A.	7,100	17 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4
Do. Pr. Pfd. 200	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	83 1/4
Wesson Oil ...	3,500	42 1/4	42	41 1/4
Do. Pfd.	200	82	82	82 1/4
Wilson & Co. 44,200	10 1/4	10	10 1/4	10 1/4
Do. Pfd.	2,700	84	84	80 1/4

*Or last previous date.

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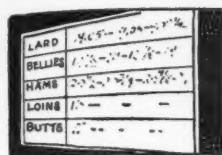
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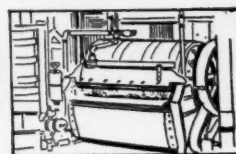


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Provisions and Lard

Weekly Market Review



Trade Fairly Active—Market Steadier—Winty Weather a Factor—Hogs Higher—Hog Run Smaller—Cash Trade Fair—Meats Higher.

Market for hog products turned upwards moderately the past week, but made a disappointing response to reduced runs of hogs to market. Scattered commission house buying and covering and lighter hedge pressure aided upturn somewhat. Packinghouse interests were sellers on the advances. Weakness in cotton oil and continuance of a favorable feeding differential between hogs and corn served to check upturns in lard. However, sentiment was more divided, and market showed more resistance towards declines.

Another feature which operated against the market was an increase in Chicago lard stocks during January of 11,182,000 lbs. Stock on February 1 totaled 29,260,000 lbs., compared with 65,457,000 lbs. on February 1, 1935. The trade looks for a steady building up of stocks as a result of the favorable corn-hog ratio.

Advices to the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Berlin stated that the number of cattle in Germany was down to 18,918,000 head on December 3, 1935, the smallest number reported since 1930. This marks the second successive year of decline from the high point of 19,165,000 head in 1933.

Hog Price Up

Receipts of hogs at western packing points last week totaled 342,600 head, against 332,000 head the previous week and 345,400 head the same week last year. Indications were that receipts would be much smaller than last week.

Average price of hogs at Chicago at outset of week was 10.20c; compared with 10.10c the previous week, 8c a year ago, 3.90c two years ago and 3.45c three years ago. Top hogs bulged to 10.85c, compared with 10.15c at mid-week the previous week.

Average weight of hogs received at Chicago last week was 236 lbs., against 237 lbs. the previous week, 224 lbs. a year ago and 223 lbs. two years ago.

Inflationary gossip was less in evidence during the week. Inflationists in Congress are expected to continue to strive for expansion of the currency. Administration is making effort to block the move.

PORK—Demand was fair at New York, and market was steady to firm. Mess was quoted at \$32.25 per barrel; family, \$31.50 per barrel; fat backs, \$22.75@31.12 per barrel.

LARD—Demand was fair at New York and market steady. Prime western was quoted at 11.20@11.30c; middle western, 11.20@11.30c; New York City tierces, 10% @10% c; tubs, 11% @11% c; refined Continent, 11% @11% c; South America, 11% @12c; Brazil kegs, 12@12% c; compound, car lots New York, 12% c; smaller lots, 12% c.

At Chicago, regular lard in round lots was quoted at March price; loose lard, 60c under March; leaf lard, 62% c under March.

(See page 34 for later markets.)

BEEF—Demand was fair at New York, but market was easy. Mess was nominal; packer, nominal; family, \$19.50 @20.50 per barrel; extra India mess, nominal.

CHICAGO PROVISION STOCKS

Stocks of meat and lard on hand in Chicago are reported as of January 31, 1936, as follows:

	Jan. 31, '36	Dec. 31, '35	Jan. 31, '35
All Barreled Pork, bria.	27,443	25,929	22,257
P.S. Lard, lbs.	23,009,585	12,974,786	57,004,460
Other Lard, lbs.	6,251,350	5,104,618	8,453,047
D.S. Cl. Bellies (a) ..	5,601,418	3,097,219	4,472,373
D.S. Rib Bellies (a) ..	614,318	260,358	1,149,716
Ex. S.C. Sides, lbs. (a)	2,100	1,500	3,000
S.C. Sides, lbs.			16,000
D.S. Fat Backs, lbs.	5,062,728	3,402,373	3,685,077
D.S. Shoulders, lbs.	139,826	68,923	31,863
S.P. Hams, lbs.	12,501,541	10,374,572	24,106,189
S.P. Skd. Hams, lbs.	18,131,533	14,164,265	30,635,563
S.P. Bellies, lbs.	17,546,766	12,925,285	21,740,221
S.P. Picnics, S.P.			
Boston Shlders, lbs.	6,024,949	4,425,317	10,253,141
S.P. Shoulders, lbs.	30,000	53,000	58,117
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	8,161,084	5,426,351	9,656,676
Total Cut Meats, lbs.	73,816,263	54,199,163	105,807,936
(a) Made since Oct. 1, 1935.			
(b) Made previous to Oct. 1, 1935.			

STOCKS AT 7 MARKETS

Despite only moderate hog runs and weather favorable for pork consumption during the month, stocks of pork cuts and lard at the seven principal markets of the country increased by an appreciable amount during January. Total stocks of all meats at these points on February 1, 1936, were 150,616,000 lbs., 39% million pounds greater than on January 1, 1936, but over 68% million pounds under stocks on the same day a year earlier.

S. P. stocks increased more than 24% million pounds during January and D. S. stocks about 10% million pounds. D. S. stocks are the only ones at this time in greater supply than on February 1, 1935. Stocks of these meats totaled 22,433,000 lbs. a year ago, some 3% million pounds under stocks at seven markets on the first of this month.

Lard continued to accumulate, gaining nearly 15% million pounds during the month. Total lard stocks at these seven points are nearly 36 million pounds under those of February 1, 1935. A feature in the lard market recently was the sale by a large packer of 4 million pounds to Germany, the first in perhaps a year or more of such a large quantity for export.

Stocks of provisions at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, East St. Louis, St. Joseph and Milwaukee on February 1, 1936, with comparisons, as especially compiled by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, were as follows:

	Jan. 31, '36	Dec. 31, '35	Jan. 31, '35
Total S.P. meats	111,287,035	86,503,929	179,453,334
Total D.S. meats	25,832,686	15,234,960	22,433,458
Total all meats	150,616,057	111,049,104	219,293,345
P.S. lard	23,931,778	16,481,701	61,551,697
Other lard	10,137,197	7,169,712	13,510,822
Total lard	39,068,975	23,651,413	75,062,519
S.P. regular hams	25,803,319	21,123,413	49,506,186
S.P. skinned hams	38,418,618	29,580,463	61,682,938
S.P. bellies	35,656,294	27,345,635	49,131,177
S.P. picnics	11,299,604	8,314,818	18,984,316
D.S. bellies	14,184,153	8,035,497	13,089,738
D.S. fat backs	10,905,224	6,707,016	8,129,465

DRY CURING HAMS

(Continued from page 15.)

sufficiently high to cover the meats. Manufactured pickle, therefore will have to be added.

Uneven Curing Avoided

Lack of sufficient pressure with methods ordinarily used often results in a situation similar to these. The meat juices do not rise high enough to cover the meats. Then manufactured pickle must be added. If it isn't damage to the top layer of meat and a loss to the packer results. At best the top layer of meat always is in danger and uneven curing results are not an exception.

The use of this simple device for applying pressure has convinced the executives of the Home Dressed Meat Co. of the importance of the pressure factor on curing and cost results and the possibility of the discovery on further investigation of many more interesting and important facts. Any device for putting pressure on meats should not only be capable of supplying pressure in excess of that available with commonly-used methods, it is thought, but it should also be constructed so that any degree of pressure desired can be secured.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—A patent on this particular method of applying pressure on meats in cure has been applied for, and the device soon will be available to packers, it has been announced.



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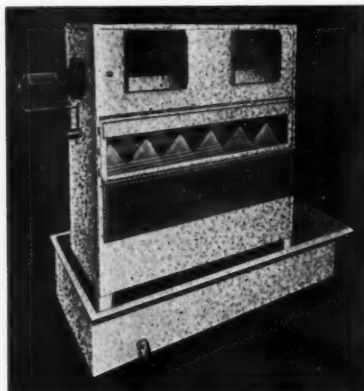
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Cut-Out Losses Increase With Sharply Higher Hog Costs

CONTINUED cold weather and impassable roads over much of the Corn Belt materially curtailed hog marketings during the first four days of the current week. Receipts at Chicago during this period totaled only 51,000 head, compared with 84,000 head received at this point during the same four days a week earlier. Sharply higher hog markets resulted, top price on Wednesday soaring to \$10.85, the highest Chicago February price in six years.

Average hog costs to packers during the first four days of the current week

were consequently the highest for a considerable period, and 42c to 53c per cwt. above average costs a week earlier. Product values, while also higher during the period, failed to keep in step with hog costs. The result was that cut-out losses for the first four days of the week increased 15c to 26c per cwt. above those of the first four days of the previous week.

Market for pork product was generally slow and uneven most of the period. Some product was in fair demand, while other cuts were neglected. Supplies of some green cuts, particu-

larly loins, are very light. Lard suffered sharp price declines despite bullish hog news and higher grain markets. There was little support on the declines.

The following test is worked out on the basis of live hog costs and green product prices at Chicago during the first four days of the current week, average costs and credits being used. Results are typical of Chicago conditions only. In other sections of the country local costs and credits should be used in working out the short form cutting test.

HOW SHORT FORM HOG CUTTING TEST RESULTS ARE FIGURED

(Hog prices and product values based on THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER MARKET SERVICE, cutting percentages taken from actual tests in Chicago plants.)

	180-220 lbs.			220-260 lbs.			260-300 lbs.		
	Per cent live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive.	Per cent live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive.	Per cent live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive.
Regular hams.....	14.0	18.0	\$ 2.52	13.70	17%	\$ 2.43	13.30	17%	\$ 2.28
Picnics.....	5.60	13%	.77	5.30	13%	.73	5.00	12%	.61
Boston butts.....	4.00	17%	.70	4.00	17%	.70	4.00	17%	.70
Loins (blade in).....	9.80	18%	1.78	9.50	17½	1.66	9.00	16%	1.51
Bellies, S. P.....	11.00	19½	2.15	8.70	18½	1.59	3.50	17%	.60
Bellies, D. S.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	13%	.42	9.00	13½	1.22
Fat backs.....	2.00	7%	.16	4.00	8½	.32	5.00	9%	.46
Plates and jowls.....	2.50	8½	.21	2.50	8½	.21	3.30	8½	.27
Raw leaf.....	2.00	10½	.21	2.10	10½	.22	2.20	10½	.23
P. S. lard, rend. wt.....	12.60	11½	1.40	11.90	11½	1.32	11.50	11½	1.28
Spareribs.....	1.50	13%	.21	1.50	13%	.21	1.50	13%	.21
Trimnings.....	3.00	10%	.34	2.80	10%	.29	2.70	10%	.28
Feet, tails, neckbones.....	2.00	.....	.10	2.00	.....	.10	2.00	.....	.10
Offal and misc.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.35
TOTAL YIELD AND VALUE.....	70.00		\$10.90	71.00		\$10.55	72.00		\$10.10
Cost of hogs per cwt.....		\$10.51			\$10.45			\$10.24	
Condemnation loss.....		.05			.05			.05	
Handling and overhead.....		.66			.59			.55	
TOTAL COST PER CWT. ALIVE.....		\$11.22			\$11.09			\$10.84	
TOTAL VALUE.....		10.90			10.55			10.10	
Loss per cwt.....		.32			.54			.74	
Loss per hog.....		\$.64			\$ 1.30			\$ 2.07	

EXPORT NOTES

About 4,000,000 lbs. of lard was sold to Germany this week by an American packer, current reports indicate. This was a greater amount than all sales of American lard to Germany during the first 11 months of 1935. It is not known whether a direct barter arrangement was effected between Germany and the seller or whether "aski" marks were accepted on express understanding that certain American importers would take them for transmission of their own payments. While trade with Germany was in small volume during 1935 on account of restrictions on foreign exchange, new regulations under which barter can be

more easily arranged, as pointed out in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of February 1, are expected to stimulate trade.

New regulations of the German foreign exchange authorities under which sheep and hog casings are classified as "necessities of life" are expected to facilitate German importation of American casings of these types but may make it practically impossible to import other kinds. Only 80 of 1,466 metric tons of casings imported into Germany in November came from the United States.

British board of trade has fixed the quota on ham and bacon imports for the 14 days from February 11 to 25, at the

same rate as for the first 6 weeks of the year. Imports of 5,253,000 lbs. were allowed from the United States during the 6-week period.

CANNED MEAT TRADE

Canned meat exports and imports in December, 1935:

Exports	Quantity, lbs.	Value.
Canned beef	102,640	\$31,798
Canned pork	504,982	185,646
Canned sausage	108,081	29,754
Other canned meats	43,974	10,588
Total	759,646	\$257,786
To insular possessions.....	308,236	

Imports of canned meats totaled 6,891,506 lbs., valued at \$615,255.

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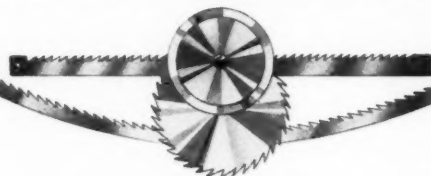
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PORK PRODUCTS EXPORTS

Exports of pork products from the U. S. week ended Feb. 1, 1936:

PORK.			
	Week ended Feb. 1, 1936.	Week ended Feb. 2, 1936.	Nov. 1, 1935 to Feb. 1, 1936.
	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.
Total	254	90	464
United Kingdom	254	25	50
Continent	254	74	254
West Indies .....	.....	.....	160

BACON AND HAM.			
	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.
Total	2,606	3,746	25,224
United Kingdom	2,599	3,739	25,094
Continent	1	.....	14
West Indies	6	1	114
Other countries .....	.....	6	2

LARD.			
	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.
Total	1,946	2,996	25,328
United Kingdom	1,652	2,981	23,784
Continent	277	9	1,327
West Indies	17	6	215
Other countries .....	.....	.....	2

TOTAL EXPORTS BY PORTS.

From	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Ham, M lbs.	Lard, M lbs.
New York	254	65	583
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	120
Norfolk .....	.....	.....	85
W. St. John .....	.....	2,258	901
Halifax .....	.....	283	247
Total week	254	2,606	1,946
Previous week .....	.....	2,977	2,161
2 weeks ago	160	2,831	1,746
Our week 1935	90	3,746	2,096

SUMMARY NOV. 1, 1935, TO FEB. 1, 1936.

	1935 to 1934 to 1936.	1935.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pork, M lbs....	93	169	.....	76
Bacon and Ham, M lbs....	25,224	37,197	.....	11,973
Lard, M lbs....	25,328	46,340	.....	21,012

MEAT IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

For week ended Feb. 1, 1936:

Point of origin.	Commodity.	Amount lbs.
Argentina-Salami	11,240 lbs.
Argentina-Smoked sausage	275 lbs.
Argentina-Canned corned beef	5,400 lbs.
Argentina-Canned roast beef	50,400 lbs.
Canada-Smoked bacon	3,105 lbs.
Canada-Smoked pork butts	15,367 lbs.
Canada-Fresh chilled pork cuts	780 lbs.
Canada-Sausage	290 lbs.
Canada-S. P. ham	4,500 lbs.
Canada-Frozen beef cuts	25,593 lbs.
England-Meat paste	205 lbs.
Germany-Smoked sausage	825 lbs.
Holland-Cooked ham	1,460 lbs.
Holland-Smoked ham	2,021 lbs.
Hungary-Meat paste	88 lbs.
Ireland-Smoked bacon	9,507 lbs.
Ireland-Smoked ham	158 lbs.
Norway-Liver paste	4,980 lbs.
Poland-Smoked bacon	13,000 lbs.
Poland-Smoked ham	783 lbs.
Poland-Smoked sausage	9,704 lbs.
Poland-Cooked sausage	1,700 lbs.
Poland-Smoked pork loins	786 lbs.
Poland-Cooked ham	37,610 lbs.
Uruguay-Canned roast beef	36,000 lbs.
Uruguay-Canned corned beef	9,000 lbs.

NOV. MEAT CONSUMPTION

Federally-inspected meats available for consumption in November, 1935:

	Total Consumption, lbs.	Per capita, lbs.
BEEF AND VEAL.		
November, 1935	473,000,000	3.7
November, 1934	465,000,000	3.7
PORK (INC. LARD).		
November, 1935	387,000,000	3.0
November, 1934	370,000,000	4.5
LAMB AND MUTTON.		
November, 1935	55,000,000	.43
November, 1934	51,000,000	.40
TOTAL.		
November, 1935	915,000,000	7.2
November, 1934	1,086,000,000	8.6
Jan.-Nov., 1935	9,725,000,000	76.5
Jan.-Nov., 1934	11,835,000,000	93.6

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Reported by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY MARKET SERVICE

FUTURE PRICES

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1936.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Mar. ....	.....	.....	.....	11.30b
May	11.40	11.42½	11.40	11.40ax
July	11.32½	11.37½	11.32½	11.35ax

CLEAR BELLIES—				
May ....	.....	.....	.....	14.47½n

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1936.

LARD—				
Mar.	11.22½	11.25	11.22½	11.25b
May	11.35	11.35	11.30	11.35
July	11.35	11.35	11.20	11.25

CLEAR BELLIES—				
May ....	.....	.....	.....	14.47½n

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1936.

LARD—				
Mar. ....	.....	.....	.....	11.25ax
May	11.32½	11.35	11.32½	11.32½
July	11.27½	11.27½	11.25	11.27½-25

CLEAR BELLIES—				
May ....	.....	.....	.....	14.47½n

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1936.

LARD—				
Mar. ....	.....	.....	.....	11.05b
May	11.32½	11.32½	11.12½	11.17½-15
July	11.25	11.25	11.00	11.06

CLEAR BELLIES—				
May ....	.....	.....	.....	14.47½n

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1936.

LARD—				
Mar. ....	.....	.....	.....	10.95b
May	11.10	11.10	10.97½	11.00b
July	10.95	10.95	10.85	10.90b

CLEAR BELLIES—				
May ....	.....	.....	.....	14.47½n

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1936.

LARD—				
Mar.	10.82½	10.82½	10.80	10.82½b
May	11.00	11.00	10.90	11.00b
July	10.92½	10.92½	10.75	10.80b

CLEAR BELLIES—				
May ....	.....	.....	.....	14.45ax

Key: ax, asked; b, bid; n, nominal; —, split.

DECEMBER MEAT IMPORTS

Imports during the month are reported as follows:

	Quantity, lbs.	Value.
Fresh, chilled or frozen:		
Beef	464,336	\$34,301
Pork	210,553	28,577
Other	48,771	7,112
Canned meats	6,891,566	615,255
Beef and veal, cured	129,162	8,351
Hams, shoulders, bacon	739,795	200,410
Pork, pickled or salted	280,501	73,704
Gelatin, edible	168,479	100,658
Beef and mutton tallow	9,325,441	553,203
Poultry	60,131	32,344

Total

Of the canned meat imported, over 6,000,000 lbs. came from the Argentine and Uruguay. Poland and Danzig supplied 540,591 lbs. of the hams, shoulders and bacon imported.

LARD AND GREASE EXPORTS

Exports of lard from New York City, Feb. 1, 1936, to Feb. 5, 1936, totaled 374,836 lbs.; greases, 78,400 lbs.

CASH PRICES

Based on actual carlot trading Thursday, February 6, 1936.

REGULAR HAMS.

	Green.	*S.P.
8-10	20½	20½
10-12	20½	19½
12-14	18½	18½
14-16	18½	18½
16-18 range	18½	.....

BOILING HAMS.

	Green.	*S.P.
16-18	17½	17½ @ 18
18-20	17½	17½ @ 18
20-22	17½	17½ @ 18
16-22 range	17½	.....

SKINNED HAMS.

	Green.	*S.P.
10-12	19½	20
12-14	19½	19½
14-16	19½	19½
16-18	18½	19½
18-20	18½	18
20-22	18½	17½
22-24	16	16½
24-26	15½	16½
26-30	15½	16
30-35	15½	16

PICNICS.

	Green.	*S.P.
4-6	14	14
6-8	13½	13
8-10	12½	12½
10-12	12½	12½
12-14	12½	12½

Short Shank ½c over.

BELLIES.

(Square cut seedless)
(S. P. ¼c under D. C.)

	Green.	*D.C.
6-8	21½	22½
8-10	21½	22
10-12	19½	20½
12-14	18½	19½
14-16	17½	18½
16-18	17½	18

*Quotations represent No. 1 new cure.

D. S. BELLIES.

	Clear.	Rib.
14-16	15	.....
16-18	15	.....
18-20	14½	.....
20-25	14½	14½
25-30	14½	14½
30-35	14½	14½
35-40	14	14
40-50	13½	13½
50-60	13½	13½

D. S. FAT BACKS.

		8½
6-8 .....	.....	8
8-10 .....	.....	9½
10-12 .....	.....	9½
12-14 .....	.....	9½
14-16 .....	.....	10½
16-18 .....	.....	11½
18-20 .....	.....	12½
20-25 .....	.....	12½

OTHER D. S. MEATS.

Extra Short Clears	35-45	14n
Extra Short Ribs	35-45	14n
Regular Plates	6-8	11
Clear Plates	4-6	9
Jowl Butts .....	.....	9½
Green Square Jowls .....	.....	11½
Green Rough Jowls .....	.....	10

LARD.

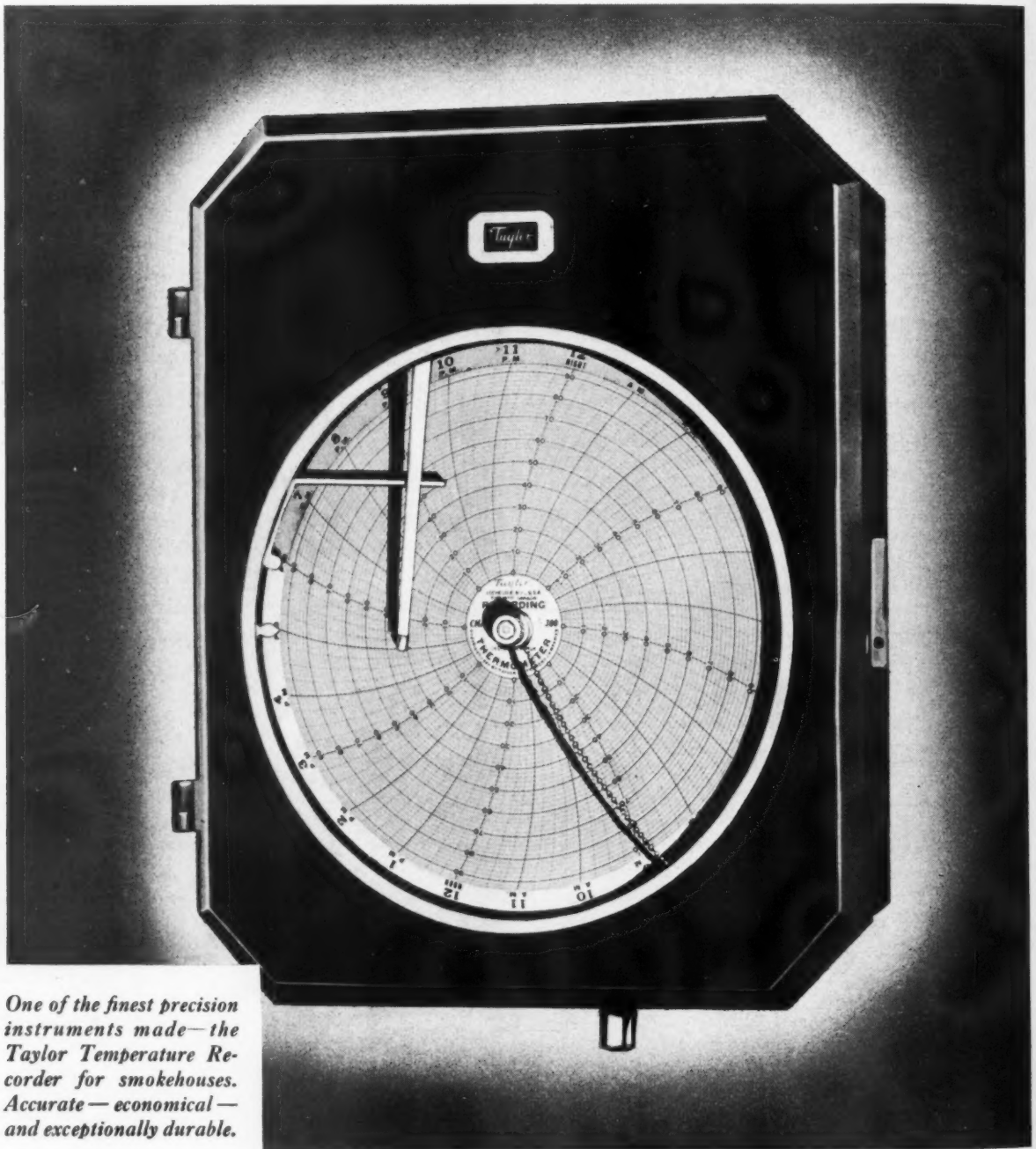
Prime Steam, cash	11.02½ax
Prime Steam, loose	10.45
Refined, boxed, N. Y.—Export	unquoted
Neutral, in tierces	12.75n
Raw Leaf	10.50n

CHICAGO PROVISIONSHIPMENTS

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ended Feb. 1, 1936:

	Week Feb. 1.	Previous week.	Same week '35.
Cured Meats, lbs....	18,098,000	14,366,000	14,508,000
Fresh Meats, lbs....	46,523,000	46,781,000	46,594,000
Lard, lbs.	3,475,000	2,551,000	3,781,000

Watch temperatures



One of the finest precision instruments made—the Taylor Temperature Recorder for smokehouses. Accurate—economical—and exceptionally durable.

and AVOID C.S.

There's no reason for COSTLY SHRINK. Any day may be the time for under- or over-smoked meat.

UNLESS a Taylor Smokehouse Recorder keeps accurate watch over temperatures

IN A CERTAIN smokehouse it was supposed that a uniform temperature existed throughout for the smoking of specific meat products.

One day a test was made. The temperature varied as much as 45° to 50° between the hottest and coldest spots. Relative humidity varied accordingly.

Shrinkage was excessive. The color and quality of the meat were far from the standard of a first-class packing house. But the solution was quickly found in the installation of a system to keep a check on temperature variations and keep them uniform.

AVOID C. S. (Costly Shrink) by using the Taylor Smokehouse Recording Thermometer, designed especially for packing plants. This instrument writes an automatic and permanent 24-

hour-a-day record of temperature. Warns of variations. Protects product quality. Guards against shrink losses.

The mechanism of this Recorder contains many important refinements and improvements that assure its accuracy and long, economical service. The outer case is a one-piece, die-cast aluminum housing that is dust-, moisture-, and fume-proof. Special armor, tubing and bulb are made of the finest corrosion-resisting material known.

Let a Taylor Representative show you how to use this modern Recording Thermometer to cut smoking costs. For this service and complete data, address Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., or Toronto, Canada. Manufacturers in England—Short & Mason, Ltd., London.

Taylor

Indicating • Recording • Controlling

TEMPERATURE, PRESSURE and FLOW INSTRUMENTS

HELP HOUSEWIVES ANSWER AN AGE-OLD QUESTION—

"When is a Roast Rare—Medium—or Well-done?"

WHEN your meat goes into a home, you have done everything possible to assure its quality. But how often in the cooking, failure to attain the correct temperature has affected flavor, caused shrinkage, or resulted in the loss of valuable meat juices?

Taylor Instrument Companies have produced a Roast Meat Thermometer which enables housewives to cook a roast to the exact degree of "doneness" desired. This thermometer tells when a roast is "Rare—" "Medium—" or "Well-done." In tests and actual use it has proved its accuracy. It has been approved by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. It has been tested and recommended by leading food authorities.

This thermometer gives a packer an opportunity to gain the greater goodwill of housewives and to assure the proper cooking of his roasts. One way would be to make these Taylor Roast Meat Thermometers available to retailers handling his meats for re-sale to women.

Taylor would be glad to supply any information desired in connection with this thermometer, which is now being nationally advertised in leading women's magazines. Write to any of the addresses given on this page.





Expellers eliminate CAKE BREAKING

Expeller cake can be ground without preliminary cake breaking. This feature of the Expeller saves interest on the investment in a cake breaker, labor and power for operation. In addition the cake requires no aging; cake can be ground as soon as it cools.

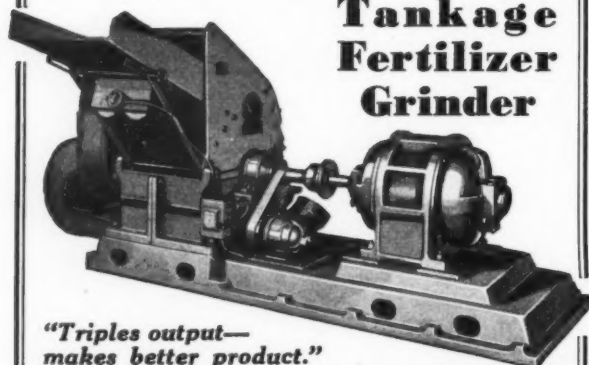
The Expeller shown above is the Anderson Special R. B. Crackling Expeller. It has a speed and production far superior to any other type of pressing equipment. Works exceptionally well with any dry rendered material.

Write for further details.

THE V. D. ANDERSON CO.
1937 West 96th Street • Cleveland, Ohio

THE ANDERSON SPECIAL R. B. EXPELLER

The Most Outstanding Tankage Fertilizer Grinder



**"Triples output—
makes better product."**

Wargin Beef Scrap Co., Denver, Colo.

"Only mill that meets present-day needs."

Waterloo Soap Works, Waterloo, Iowa.

"JAY BEE" Hammer Mill makes grinding tankage, meat scrap, fish scrap, cracklings, dried blood, etc., profitable when other equipment fails. Handles up to 12% grease, 25% moisture. Delivers finely finished, uniform product in one continuous operation without use of cage mills, screens, or elevators. Capacities up to four tons per hour, depending upon H.P. used.

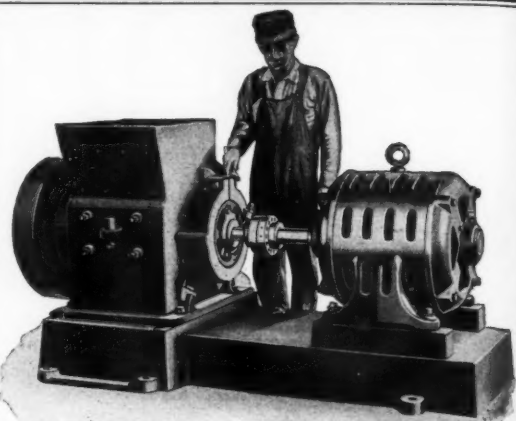
All Steel Construction—Practically Indestructible

"JAY BEE" is made of boiler plate and alloy steel. Biggest capacity grinder—grinds at a lower cost per ton than any other grinding process. Write for descriptive literature, prices, terms, etc. We can solve any grinding problem.

"JAY BEE"

Over 20,000 "JAY BEE" mills in use all over the world—setting the Standard for Capacity, Economy and Durability.

J. B. SEDBERRY, INC., Dept. 96, Franklin, Tenn.



Grinders for By-Products Vibrating Screens

Heavier and more dependable construction and many exclusive improvements have made Williams Hammer Mills an overwhelming favorite with American packers and renderers. Grind tankage, bones, greasy cracklings and hash dry rendering materials. 30 sizes and types. For screening greasy cracklings and tankage, let us tell you about the "Full-Floating" Vibrating Screen.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

2708 North Ninth St., St. Louis, Mo.

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87 W. Van Buren St.

New York
15 Park Row

San Francisco
326 Rialto Bldg.

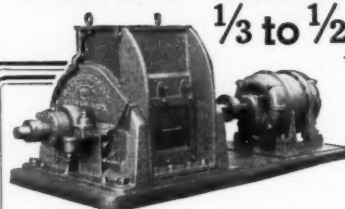


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OLDEST AND LARGEST BUILDERS OF HAMMERMILLS IN THE WORLD
PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

COOKING TIME REDUCED

$\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ By Grinding
in the

M & M HOG
CUTS RENDERING
COSTS



Sizes and types to meet every requirement. Write for Bulletins.

MITTS & MERRILL

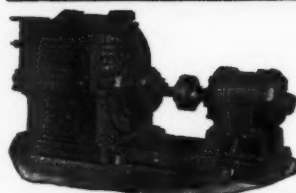
Builders of Machinery Since 1854

1001-51 S. Water St., Saginaw, Mich.

Grinds fats, bones, carcasses, viscera, etc.—all with equal facility. Reduces everything to uniform fineness. Ground product gives up fat and moisture content readily. Saves steam, power, labor. Low operating cost. Increases melter capacity.

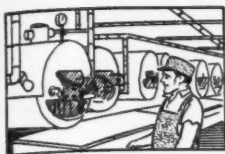
Grinding Pays More... the Stedman Way

Cracklings, Bones,
Dried Blood, Tankage,
and other By-Products



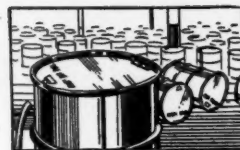
STEDMAN'S 2-52 Hammer Mills reduce cracklings, expeller cake, bone, meat scrap, dried blood, etc., to any fineness desired—in one operation—by the 2-52 method of grinding. Nine sizes—requiring 5 to 100 H.P.—capacities 500 to 20,000 pounds per hour. Write for catalog 302.

STEDMAN'S Foundry & Machine Works
Founded 1844 • Aurora, INDIANA—U.S.A.



Tallows and Greases

Weekly Market Review



TALLOW—A lower market featured tallow at New York the past week. Extra sold at 6½¢ f.o.b., a decline of ½¢ from previous week. Volume changing hands on downturn was estimated at from 750,000 to 1,000,000 lbs. Further offerings appeared in market at last sales level, but consumers, after taking hold in a liberal way, again developed an awaiting attitude. Larger soap producers came in the market for supplies on the decline.

Some outside tallow was sold at ½¢ under the local market. There was no pressure of South American tallow. Some South American stuff in transit was reported to have been resold to the Continent on a basis of 6.47¢.

Reports of sales of fine packer tallow at 7¢ mid-western points attracted attention, but ideas of larger buyers were later reported as somewhat under that.

At New York, special was quoted at 6½¢; extra, 6½¢ f.o.b.; edible, 7½¢ f.o.b.

At Chicago, trade in tallow was quiet and confined mainly to smaller factors. Large producers were not inclined to offer, while consumers were displaying little buying interest. At Chicago edible was quoted at 7½¢@7¾¢; fancy, 7¢; prime packer, 6¾¢@7¢; special, 6¢@6½¢; No. 1, 5½¢.

There was no London tallow auction this week. At Liverpool, Argentine Frigorifico tallow, February-March shipment, was quoted at 32s 6d. Australian good mixed tallow at Liverpool, February-March, was quoted at 28s 6d, a decline of 6d for week.

STEARINE—Market was quiet and without particular change at New York. Oleo was quoted at 8¼¢@9¢. At Chicago, market was also quiet but steady and unchanged. Oleo was quoted at 8¼¢@9¢.

OLEO OIL—Market displayed little activity or change at New York the past week. Tone was about steady. Extra was quoted at 11¼¢@12½¢; prime, 11¼¢@12¢; lower grades, 10¼¢@11½¢. At Chicago, market was quiet and without change. Extra was quoted at 11¼¢.

(See page 34 for later markets.)

LARD OIL—Market was quiet but steady at New York. No. 1 was quoted at 8¼¢; No. 2, 8½¢; extra, 11¢; No. 1, 9¢; prime, 14½¢; winter strained, 11¼¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL—Demand was routine at New York and market was unchanged from previous week. Cold test was quoted at 16¼¢; extra, 9¼¢ No. 1, 9¢; pure, 12¼¢.

GREASES—A lower range in tallow made for a weaker tone in grease market at New York the past week. Best bids for yellow and house were at 5¢. Sellers were asking 5¼¢, although there was a feeling that the latter could be shaded ½¢ on bids. Unconfirmed reports circulated indicating some business had been put through at 5¢. Demand was limited, consumers awaiting developments. Producers appeared a little uneasy.

At New York, yellow and house were quoted at 5¢@5½¢; B white, 5½¢@5¾¢; A white, 5¢@5½¢; choice white, nom.

At Chicago, there was no particular activity in the grease market, larger factors not being inclined to offer. Buyers appeared to be on the sidelines. Trading was confined mostly to smaller packers and renderers. At Chicago, brown was quoted at 5¢; yellow, 5¼¢@5½¢; B white, 5¼¢@6¢; A white 6½¢; choice white, 7¢.

BY-PRODUCTS MARKETS

Chicago, February 6, 1936.

Blood.

Market quoted \$3.25@3.35, Chicago.

	Unit
Ground	Ammonia.
Unground	\$3.30@3.40
	3.25@3.35

Digester Feed Tankage Materials.

Prices quoted nominally at \$3.25@3.35 & 10¢.

Unground, 10 to 20% ammonia	\$ 3.25@3.35 & 10¢
Unground, 8 to 12%	3.15@3.25 & 10¢
Liquid stick	@2.50

Packinghouse Feeds.

Market firm and prices unchanged.

	Carlots.
Digester tankage meat meal 00%	\$ @50.00
Meat and bone scraps, 50%	@52.50
Steam bone meal, 65%, special feeding, per ton	@28.00
Raw bone meal for feeding	@32.50

Dry Rendered Tankage.

Demand continues slow; offerings not pressing.

Hard pressed and exp. unground per unit protein	\$.80@.82½¢
Soft, prod. pork, ac. grease & quality, ton	@55.00
Soft prod. beef, ac. grease & quality, ton	@50.00

Horns, Bones and Hoofs.

Prices largely nominal. Hoofs last sold at \$30.00.

Horns, according to grade	\$45.00@75.00
Cattle hoofs	@30.00
Junk bones	17.50@18.00

(Note—Foregoing prices are for mixed carloads of unassorted materials indicated above.)

Bone Meals (Fertilizer Grades).

Market quiet and without features.

Steam, ground, 3 & 50	\$18.00@18.50
Steam, ground, 3 & 50	15.00@15.50

Fertilizer Materials.

High grade ground 10 to 12 is nominally \$2.70@2.75 & 10¢.

High grd. tankage, ground, 10@12% am.	\$ 2.70@2.75 & 10¢
Bone tankage, ungrd., low gd., per ton	@16.00
Hoof meal	@ 2.50

Gelatine and Glue Stocks.

Jaws, skulls and knuckles in good demand at \$24.50.

Calf trimmings	\$ @26.00
Skins, pizzles	@20.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	@24.50
Hide trimmings	@15.00
Pig skin scraps and trim, per lb.	@5½¢

Animal Hair.

Market rather slow.

Summer coll and field dried	2¼@2½¢
Winter coll, dried	3¼@3½¢
Processed, black winter, per lb.	9¼@10¢
Processed, grey, winter, per lb.	8¼@9¢
Cattle switches, each	1¼@2¼¢

*According to count.

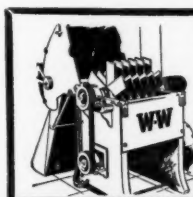
EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Feb. 5, 1936.—A few cars of dried blood sold at \$3.10 per unit of ammonia f.o.b. New York, which is present quotation for the small quantity obtainable. South American is offered at \$3.00 per unit of ammonia c.i.f. Atlantic Coast ports for February, March shipment from South America.

Unground tankage sold at \$2.70 and 10¢ f.o.b. local shipping points, which is about the present quotation. No

**CRACKLINGS • TANKAGE • BLOOD
BONES • HOOFS**
Offerings Wanted
GEO. H. JACKLE
405 Lexington Avenue NEW YORK



QUICK EASY GRINDING of Tankage, Scrap, Bone, Etc.

The W-W does every by-product grinding job for Packing Plants—better, faster and cheaper—Write for catalog and actual Packer testimonials—

W-W GRINDER CORP.
Dept. 207 Wichita, Kansas

sales of ground tankage have been reported.

On account of weather conditions trading is being done on a very limited scale in fertilizer materials in this section.

FERTILIZER MATERIALS

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Ammoniates.			
Ammonium sulphate, bulk, per ton, basis ex vessel Atlantic ports: Feb. to June 30, 1935, inclusive.	23.00@	24.00	
Ammonium sulphate, double bags, per 100 lbs. f.a.s. New York.		nominal	@ 3.10
Blood dried, 16% per unit.			@ 3.10
Fish scrap, dried, 11% ammonia, 10% B. P. L., f.o.b. fish factory.		nominal	
Fish meal, foreign, 11% ammonia, 10% B. P. L., c.i.f.		@ 35.50	
Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia, 3% A.P.A. f.o.b. fish factories	2.25 & 50c		
Soda nitrate, per net ton; bulk.		@ 23.50	
Feb. to June 30.		@ 24.80	
In 100-lb. bags.		@ 25.50	
Tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 15% B. P. L. bulk.	2.85 & 10c		
Tankage, unground, 10-12% ammonia, 15% B. P. L. bulk.	2.70 & 10c		
Phosphates.			
Foreign bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f.	@ 23.00		
Bone meal, raw, 4% and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f.	@ 26.00		
Superphosphate, bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore, per ton, 16% flat.	@ 8.00		
Potash Salts.			
Manure salt, 30% bulk, per ton.	@ 14.40		
Kainit, 20% bulk, per ton.	@ 11.00		
Muriate in bulk, per ton.	@ 22.50		
Sulphate in bags, per ton, basis 90%	@ 33.75		
Dry Rendered Tankage.			
50% unground	@	70c	
60% ground	@	75c	

TALLOW FUTURE TRADING

Tallow transactions at New York:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1936.			
	High.	Low.	Close.
Mar.	6.45@6.75		
May	6.45@6.75		
July	6.45@6.75		
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1936.			
Mar.	6.45@6.75		
May	6.45@6.75		
June	6.45@6.75		
July	6.45@6.75		
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1936.			
Mar.	6.45@6.70		
May	6.45@6.70		
June	6.45@6.70		
July	6.45@6.70		
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1936.			
May	6.40@6.65		
July	6.40@6.65		
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1936.			
Mar.	6.40@6.65		
May	6.40@6.65		
June	6.40@6.65		
July	6.40@6.65		
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1936.			
May	6.40@6.65		
July	6.40@6.65		
No sales. Closing unchanged.			

TALLOW IMPORTS

Beef and mutton tallow imported into United States, December, 1935, from:

	Lbs.
France	699,389
United Kingdom	1,636,906
Canada	1,071,343
Argentina	2,104,907
Brazil	598,392
Uruguay	394,742
Australia	1,248,639
New Zealand	1,576,123
Total	9,325,441
Value	\$553,293

MARGARINE MATERIALS USED

Oleomargarine materials used in manufacture during December, 1935:

		Dec., 1935,	Dec., 1934,
		lbs.	lbs.
Ingredients of Uncolored Margarine:			
Babassue oil	931,806	150	
Butter	14,928,840	13,730,137	
Cocanut oil	30,115	7,513,096	
Corn oil	9,096,433	71,808	
Cottonseed oil	89,218	2,363	
Derivative of glycerine	6,888,475	6,843,414	
Lecithin	158,607	405,117	
Milk	1,248,422	2,051,074	
Neutral lard	191,375	283,565	
Oil stock	139,019	171,356	
Palm oil	94,054	2,525	
Palm kernel oil	377,170	316,160	
Salt	1,725,450	1,799,543	
Sesame oil	8,333		
Soda (benzoate of)	14,177	10,487	
Soya bean oil	271,080	24,413	
Vegetable oil		175	
Total	36,192,957	33,224,353	

		Dec., 1935,	Dec., 1934,
		lbs.	lbs.
Ingredients of Colored Margarine:			
Babassue oil	400	35	
Butter	96,775	41,047	
Cocanut oil	199	101	
Color	23,609	19,384	
Cottonseed oil	145	271	
Derivative of glycerine	43,376	36,634	
Milk	5,607	2,453	
Neutral lard	29,582	29,446	
Oil stock	825	140	
Oleo stearine	1,810	395	
Palm oil	3,100	200	
Peanut oil	50	1,190	
Salt	14,035	8,596	
Soda	16	3	
Sunflower seed oil	2,170		
Total	212,502	147,895	

		Dec., 1935,	Dec., 1934,
		lbs.	lbs.
Total ingredients for colored and uncolored	36,405,459	33,372,248	

DEC. MARGARINE PRODUCTION

Margarine produced during December, 1935, with comparisons showing an increase of 9.9 per cent over December, 1934, is reported as follows by margarine manufacturers:

		Dec., 1935,	Dec., 1934,
		lbs.	lbs.
Production of uncolored margarine	33,322,515	30,346,741	
Production of colored margarine	183,496	123,137	
Total production	33,506,011	30,469,878	
Uncolored margarine withdrawn taxpaid	33,388,096	29,769,335	
Colored margarine withdrawn taxpaid	40,188	57,334	

ANIMAL FATS EXPORTS

Exports of animal fats and oils, December, 1935:

		Quantity.	Value.
		lbs.	
Oleo oil	693,232	\$84,742	
Oleo stock	53,719	6,750	
Oleo stearine	103,693	11,152	
Other, incl. inedible tallow.	1,484,039	115,230	
Oleomargarine	5,996	801	
Neutral lard	44,332	6,656	
Cooking fats, not lard.	109,593	13,931	
Lard	7,853,396	1,013,462	
Tallow			
Grease stearine	15,740	1,341	
Neatsfoot oil	112,673	16,424	
Gelatin	19,602	9,665	
Oleic acid	62,406	4,723	
Stearic acid	49,284	5,365	

CAKE AND MEAL EXPORTS

Cottonseed meal exported from the United States in December, 1935, totaled 1,234 tons valued at \$34,152. No cottonseed cake was reported as exported during the period.

COTTON OIL TRADING

COTTONSEED OIL—Store oil demand was moderate, and market was easier with futures. Crude oil, Southeast and Valley, 8% nominal; Texas, 8% c.

Market transactions at New York:

Friday, January 31, 1936.

		Range		Closing	
		Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				a	
Feb.				1000 a	Bid
Mar.	8	1020	1012	1010 a	1012
Apr.				1000 a	Bid
May	39	1025	1010	1012 a	trad
June				1000 a	Bid
July	39	1021	1010	1011 a	12tr
Aug.				995 a	1010
Sept.	37	1001	992	993 a	trad

Saturday, February 1, 1936.

Spot				a	
Feb.				1000 a	1020
Mar.	1	1010	1010	1010 a	1015
Apr.				1000 a	Bid
May	2	1018	1015	1018 a	trad
June				1010 a	nom
July	2	1015	1011	1015 a	trad
Aug.				1010 a	nom
Sept.	2	995	994	997 a	1005

Monday, February 3, 1936.

Spot				a	
Feb.				1000 a	Bid
Mar.				1012 a	1016
Apr.				1000 a	Bid
May	27	1022	1017	1017 a	trad
June				1010 a	Bid
July	22	1022	1016	1016 a	trad
Aug.				1010 a	nom
Sept.	23	1007	997	1002 a	1003

Tuesday, February 4, 1936.

Spot				a	
Feb.				1000 a	Bid
Mar.	5	1015	1006	1004 a	1008
Apr.				995 a	Bid
May	20	1015	1007	1008 a	trad
June				1000 a	Bid
July	15	1015	1006	1006 a	trad
Aug.				995 a	Bid
Sept.	19	998	992	995 a	996

Wednesday, February 5, 1936.

Spot				a	
Feb.				986 a	Bid
Mar.	61	1002	995	998 a	97tr
Apr.				995 a	nom
May	47	1006	996	1000 a	trad
June				993 a	Bid
July	64	1003	995	997 a	trad
Aug.				990 a	Bid
Sept.	47	990	985	988 a	trad

Thursday, February 6, 1936.

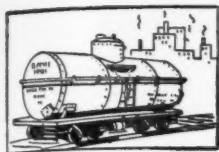
Mar.	999	990	998 a	
May	999	993	999 a	
July	998	991	996 a	998
Sept.	967	982	987 a	

(See page 34 for later markets.)

HULL OIL MARKETS

(Special Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hull, England, Feb. 5, 1936. — Refined cottonseed oil, 27s 6d; Egyptian crude cottonseed oil, 25s.



Vegetable Oils

Weekly Market Review



Trade Active—Market Easier—Cotton Weakness a Factor—Crude Barely Steady—Cash Trade Fair—Spreading Operations Feature.

Cottonseed oil futures market was very active the past week, but prices averaged somewhat lower and were in new low ground for downward movement. Scattered liquidation, brought about by the weakness in cotton, and spreading between oil months and between cotton oil and cotton had considerable influence.

Action in cotton appeared to have had most influence on the oil trade. A slightly steadier trend in lard was rather ignored. Routine conditions again counted for little. Crude markets were barely steady, but reflected more or less the easier tone in future. Cash trade was fair.

Commission house trade in oil was on both sides. There was considerable transferring of long nearby to the futures by the speculative element. Trade interests were doing the reverse. At the same time, there was a fair volume of selling of September oil against the purchase of October cotton, the spread being credited to foreign interests.

Crop Control Plans Unsettling

The impression prevailed that these spreaders were buying cotton on the belief that the new crop control plan would be put through in time to affect the next crop, and that any bullishness resulting from keeping down cotton production would be reflected later more in cotton values than in oil.

Washington uncertainty continued to unsettle market to some extent. Bulls were not inclined to take hold of the market in an aggressive way. There was less inflationary talk this week. On the other hand, it was apparent that the present scheme of the government to liquidate its cotton holdings adversely influenced the cotton market and found reflection in oil values.

Whether or not the government liquidates its cotton, it will not materially effect available oil supplies. At the same time, the trade continues at sea as to how the government is going to control crop production. Until a definite plan is passed this uncertainty will continue.

Cash Trade Routine

Cash business was more or less routine the past week. Fears of a retro-active processing tax had some influence on cash lard and cash oil trade. Indications are that distributors and consumers are eating into supplies and

that these will need replenishment soon. Ideas on January oil consumption continue to run slightly upwards of 250,000 bbls., compared with 284,000 bbls. in January, 1935.

Extreme cold weather again spread into the South and came in for some consideration, especially where accompanied by moisture. It is the contention of many that weevil emergence will be small this year.

There is a tendency to keep a watchful eye on the probable new cotton acreage figures. A private report issued this week indicated farmers intend to plant 17.3 per cent more land to cotton this year than last, or a total of 32,601,000 acres, compared with 27,872,000 acres last year.

Another feature that counted against oil is the favorable corn-hog ratio. The belief is that feeding is active, and that the hog population is likely to expand materially.

COCOANUT OIL — An easier tone featured market at New York. Sellers were asking 5c, but there were indications that figure could have been shaded. Reports were that offerings in the West were at 4½c.

CORN OIL — Quiet conditions prevailed in this market, but prices held steady on the basis of 9¼c.

SOYA BEAN OIL — Trade was rather quiet, but market was steady. Nearby was quoted at New York at 8½@9c; futures, 7½@7¾c.

PALM OIL — Firmness in European

markets was reflected in price level at New York, but failed to attract buyers. At New York, spot Nigre was quoted at 4¾c; shipment Nigre, 4.55c; May-June, 4.35c.

PALM KERNEL OIL — Trade was quiet at New York and market was easier and quoted around 5½c.

OLIVE OIL — Trade was fair at New York and market rather steady. Spot foots were quoted at 8¾c; shipment, 8c.

RUBBERSEED OIL — Market nominal.

SESAME OIL — Market nominal.

PEANUT OIL — The easier trend to this market was due to recent action in cottonseed oil. Crude peanut oil at New York was quoted at 8¾@9c.

CHAMPION MARGARINE CAUSE

Cooperation of women of the Northern states was sought this week by representatives of the South-wide Association of Consumers in seeking removal of restrictions surrounding the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. Six representative women from as many Southern states heading up this new organization came to Chicago to present facts of the situation to home economics directors and heads of women's clubs. Mrs. Maud Pollard Turman, of Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the consumers' group, addressed a gathering February 5 on "Consumers Challenge Unfair Food Laws." She expressed the belief that the situation could not long exist "if the facts are widely known."

Mrs. Turman made a plea for removal of the taxes imposed on the manufacture and distribution of this product so that it would be more generally available to low-income buying groups so much in need of a wholesome and nutritious spread for their bread. The South is interested because superior brands of oleomargarine are now being made from Southern agricultural products, she said.

The South-wide Association of Consumers is an organization covering ten Southern states to demand the removal of unfair restrictions against Southern agricultural products. In the case of oleomargarine, Mrs. Turman said, "If we protest loud enough, as we women propose to do, Congress will have to pay attention to us." Following their Chicago visit, the Southern representatives left for Washington to lay their plans before Southern congressmen and senators.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 6, 1936.—Cotton oil is holding relatively firmer than cotton and lard due to strong statistical position and seven months' needs before new crop is available. Some sales of crude at 8¾c lb. past few days, with mills now holding for higher prices. Bleachable is quoted nominally 9¼c lb. loose New Orleans, with buyers and sellers indifferent. Increasing demand from users or speculative short sellers could lift prices rapidly. Soapstock firm with stocks light.

Memphis

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1936.—Crude cottonseed oil, 8¾c lb., Valley; cottonseed meal, \$20.25 f.o.b. Memphis, prompt shipment.

WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

Hog products were weaker the latter part of week due to scattered liquidation, renewed packer selling and somewhat larger hog receipts. Hogs were easier; top, \$10.45. Meat demand is fairly good and prices firm.

Cottonseed Oil

Cotton oil was active and unsteady. Lard made new season's lows. Cash oil trade was moderate. Oversold conditions developed Friday, and oil steadied somewhat. Southeast crude quoted 8½¢ nominal; Valley, 8½¢@8¾¢; Texas, 8½¢@8¾¢.

Quotations on bleachable cottonseed oil at close of market on Friday were: Mar., \$9.99; May, \$10.02; July, \$10.02@10.04; Sept., \$9.92@9.94. Tone firm; 279 sales.

Tallow

Tallow, extra, 6½¢ lb. f.o.b.

Stearine

Stearine, 8½¢@9¢.

Friday's Lard Markets

New York, February 7, 1936.—Prices are for export. Lard, prime western, \$11.15@11.25; middle western, \$11.15@11.25; city, 10½¢; refined Continent, 11½¢@11¾¢; South American, 11½¢@12¢; Brazil kegs, 12½¢; compound, 12½¢ in carlots.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef this week up to Feb. 7, 1936, show exports from that country were as follows: To the United Kingdom, 93,309 quarters; to the Continent, 4,072 quarters. Exports for week ending Jan. 24 were: To England, 114,129 quarters; Continent, 116,566 quarters.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION STOCKS

On hand Feb. 1, 1936, estimated by Liverpool Trade Association:

	Feb. 1, 1936.	Jan. 1, 1936.	Feb. 1, 1935.
Bacon, lbs.	131,000	300,008	292,768
Ham, lbs.	1,000,992	1,230,992	518,224
Shoulders, lbs.	19,040	21,058	96,320
Butter, cwt.	7,497	8,178	4,107
Cheese, cwt.	18,952	15,161	13,839
Lard, steam (in tierces), tons	87	.....	1,050
Lard, refined (U. S.), tons	690	412	2,820*
Lard (So. Amer.), tons	55	.....	.....
Lard, refined (Canadian), tons	26	.....	.....
(Ton of 2,240 lbs., cwt. 112 lbs.)	.....	.....	.....

*Total refined lard.

BRITISH PROVISION MARKETS

(Special Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, February 7, 1936.—General provision market quiet and unchanged; very poor demand for hams and pure lard.

Friday's prices were: Hams, American cut, 84s; hams, long cut, 94s; Liverpool shoulders, square, none; picnics, none; short backs, unquoted; bellies, English, 67s; Wiltshires, unquoted; Cumberlands, 71s; Canadian Wiltshires, 77s; Canadian Cumberlands, 74s; spot lard, 58s 6d.

MEAT AND LARD EXPORTS

Exports of pork, bacon and lard through port of New York during week ended February 7, totaled 224 barrels of pork, 106,500 lbs. of bacon and 776,916 lbs. of lard.

BUTTER IMPORTS INCREASE

Current movement of foreign butter into the United States, which began December 19, had reached about 3,338,000 lbs. by January 27. The largest recent shipments have been made by New Zealand but imports have also come from

Holland, Latvia, Siberia, Cuba and Argentina. For a time the interest in imports was slow but has been stimulated by the protracted wintry spell with a consequent rise in domestic prices.

N. Y. HIDE FUTURES PRICES

Saturday, Feb. 1, 1936—Close: Mar. 11.36@11.45; June 11.70@11.75; Sept. 12.00@12.05; Dec. 12.35@12.38; sales 3 lots. Closing unchanged to 5 higher.

Monday, Feb. 3, 1936—Close: Mar. 11.40@11.50; June 11.75@11.80; Sept. 12.07@12.14; Dec. 12.40@12.50; sales 15 lots. Closing 4@7 higher.

Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1936—Close: Mar. 11.50@11.53; June 11.85 sale; Sept. 12.15 sale; Dec. 12.45@12.49; sales 34 lots. Closing 5@10 higher.

Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1936—Close: Mar. 11.40 sale; June 11.72@11.75; Sept. 12.03 sale; Dec. 12.35n; sales 37 lots. Closing 10@13 lower.

Thursday, Feb. 6, 1936—Close: Mar. 11.32n; June 11.66 sale; Sept. 11.97@11.99; Dec. 12.26@12.34; sales 32 lots. Closing 6@9 lower.

Friday, Feb. 7, 1936 — Close: Mar. 11.32@11.35; June 11.66@11.69; Sept. 11.98@12.00; Dec. 12.31@12.32; sales 21 lots. Closing unchanged to 5 higher.

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS

Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ended Feb. 7, 1936, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

PACKER HIDES.			
	Week ended Feb. 7.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1935.
Spr. nat. str.	.....14½@14¾n	15 @15½n	@12n
Hvy. nat. str.	@14½ax	@15ax	@11
Hvy. Tex. str.	@14½ax	@15ax	@10½
Hvy. butt brnd'd str.	.....@14½ax	@15ax	@10½
Hvy. Col. str.	@14ax	@14½ax	@10
Ex-light Tex. str.	@11n	11 @11½	@8
Brnd'd cows	@11n	11 @11½	@8
Hvy. nat. cows	@11	@11½ax	@7
Lt. nat. cows	@11ax	11 @11½	@7½
Nat. bulls	@10n	@10½ax	@7
Brnd'd bulls	@8n	@9½ax	@6
Calfskins	.....21 @22½	20½ @23½	13 @12½
Kips, nat.	@14	@15ax	@10½
Kips, ov-wt.	@12½	@14	@9½
Kips, brnd'd	@11n	@12	@7½
Stunks, reg.	@1.05	@1.05	@67½
Stunks, hris.	@35	@35	35 @30
Light native, butt branded and Colorado stems 1c per lb. less than heavies.			

CITY AND OUTSIDE SMALL PACKERS.			
Nat. all-wts.	10 @10½	10 @10½n	8 @8½
Branded	9½@10	9½@10n	7½@7½
Nat. bulls	8 @8½	8 @8½n	6 @6½
Brnd'd bulls	7 @7½	7 @7½n	6 @6
Calfskins	.....@18ax	17½@18	10½@12
Kips	@12½	@12½	@9½
Stunks, reg.	@90n	75 @90n	40 @50n
Stunks, hris.	@25n	20 @25n	20 @30n

COUNTRY HIDES.			
Hvy. steers	@8½n	@8½n	5½@5½
Hvy. cows	@8½n	@8½n	5½@5½
Buffs	.....@8n	@8n	5½@5½
Extremes	9½@10	@10n	6½@7
Bulls	@6½	@6½n	3½@3½
Calfskins	.....12 @12½	12½@13	@7
Kips	@9½	@9½	6½@7
Light calf	75 @90n	75 @90n	25 @40n
Deacons	75 @90n	75 @90n	25 @40n
Stunks, reg.	@85n	50 @85n	15 @20n
Stunks, hris.	@15n	10 @15n	5 @10n
Horsehides	3.00@4.00	3.00@4.00	2.50@3.10

SHEEPSKINS.			
Pkr. lambs	2.40@2.50	2.40@2.50	1.40@1.50
Sml. pkr. lambs	1.90@2.25	1.90@2.25	1.00@1.10
Pkr. shearings	1.10@1.15	@1.25ax	60 @70n
Dry pelts	18 @18½	18 @18½n	10½@11½

Profit or Loss?

Only when a buyer or seller of meat products knows the market does he buy or sell intelligently.

If a buyer makes ¼¢ per pound on a car of product he has saved \$37.50.

If he makes ¼¢ a pound on a car, he has made \$75.00.

The same is true of the seller. If he knows the market, and gets the market price, he saves anywhere from \$37.50 to \$150.00 a car. If the difference is as much as 1c a pound, he saves \$300 on a car.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S DAILY MARKET SERVICE gives an exact reflection of the market and the market price on each of the full trading days of the week.

Cost of this service for a whole year can be more than saved in a single carlot transaction made at ¼¢ variation from actual market price.

Information furnished by THE DAILY MARKET SERVICE is vital to anyone handling meats on a carlot basis. For full information, write THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



Hides and Skins

Weekly Market Review

Chicago

PACKER HIDES—Trading is still awaited to establish the market on most descriptions of packer hides. Heavy native cows moved in a broad way this week at $\frac{3}{4}$ c down from last sales about three weeks back, and one packer sold a good sized block of Oct.-Nov. light native cows at $\frac{1}{2}$ c down from last trading price for Dec. mixed points. Total movement for the week was 60,000 hides.

Steers of all kinds and all other descriptions are being quoted nominally $\frac{1}{2}$ c down from the recent top or last trading figures; hides are understood to be available at those levels but buyers' ideas at the moment are another half-cent down, and buying interest has been rather dull for steers and light cows throughout the week.

Packers have not been pressing for business, being fairly well sold up to around mid-January on most descriptions except native steers and light native cows, but buyers have not been inclined to pay last trading prices for the mid-winter hides, which in fact would have represented an actual advance in prices, based on quality. The offerings of government-owned drought hides through the State of Michigan and a small lot of about 9,000 through Oklahoma have also been disturbing factors, since these represent mostly light native cows and branded cows.

One packer early mid-week sold 15,000, another packer 17,800, third packer 5,000 and fourth packer 5,100 Jan.-Feb. heavy native cows at 11c, or $\frac{1}{4}$ c down from last sale; this description well cleaned up now. One packer also moved 17,000 Oct.-Nov. light native cows at 11c mid-week, and bids of $10\frac{1}{2}$ c are reported now for later take-off.

OUTSIDE SMALL PACKER HIDES—Offerings of outside small packer all-weights are available at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c, selected, for natives and buyers report sales this week at 10c, f.o.b. shipping points and also delivered Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST—Last trading in Pacific Coast market, over a month back, was at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c for Dec. steers and 10c for cows, flat, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Buyers' ideas at present are $11\frac{1}{2}$ c for steers and $9\frac{1}{4}$ c for cows, with $11\frac{1}{2}$ c and $9\frac{1}{4}$ c asked.

FOREIGN WET SALTED HIDES—South American market eased off a trifle more this week; on late trading recovered most of the decline. At close of last week, 7,500 frigorifico light steers sold at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, and 1,000 extremes equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. Early this week, 12,000 Argentine regular steers moved at $85\frac{1}{2}$ pesos, equal to $14\frac{1}{2}$ c, c.i.f. New York,

as against 87 pesos or $14\frac{1}{4}$ c late last week; 24,500 light steers also reported at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. Later 4,000 Sansinenas and 4,000 Anglos sold at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c pesos or $14\frac{1}{2}$ c, while 4,000 Armour LaPlatas sold late this week at $86\frac{1}{4}$ pesos.

COUNTRY HIDES—Trading in country hides is slow, awaiting the establishing of prices for big packer light cows on a good scale for current quality take-off. Untrimmed all-weights quoted $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c, selected, delivered Chicago, some buyers claiming inside price their top paying limits. Heavy steers and cows nominal around $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. Buff weights quoted around $8\frac{1}{2}$ c, some quoting $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c, trimmed. Trimmed extremes available at 10c, with buyers talking $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c, selected. Bulls around $6\frac{1}{2}$ c, glues about 6c. All-weight branded around $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, flat.

PACKER HIDES—Trading opened up this week in packer Jan. calfskins, with the lights selling first at a cent down but recovering all of this loss on later trading. Mid-week, one packer sold 3,500 Jan. lights under $9\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. at 20c; another packer followed next day with three cars, about 12,000 to 15,000 Jan. lights, at $20\frac{1}{2}$ c, and later that day a third packer sold 10,000 northern point lights at 21c and also sold 6,600 Milwaukee all-weights at 21c, these running light average. Late this week, couple cars Jan. northern heavy calf, $9\frac{1}{2}$ /15-lb., sold at 22c, and 6,000 Detroit, Cleveland and Evansville at $22\frac{1}{2}$ c for heavies and 21c for lights.

Car Chicago city calfskins, 8/10-lb., was reported early at 18c, and this figure asked for both lights and heavies. Outside cities quoted around $17\frac{1}{2}$ @18c, nom.; mixed cities and countries about

$15\frac{1}{2}$ c; straight countries 12 @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. Car Chicago city light calf and deacons sold this week at \$1.25, down 5c.

KIPSKINS—One packer moved 3,500 Dec. northern native kipskins mid-week at 14c, and Jan. natives are offered same basis; a few Jan. native kips were included with some calf at picked points at 14c. Another packer sold about 6,000 Jan. over-weights at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c for north-erns and $11\frac{1}{2}$ c for southern. Branded kips offered at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c and unsold.

Chicago city kipskins offered at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, last trading price. Outside cities around 12 @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, nom.; mixed cities and countries about 11c; straight countries around $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Packer Jan. slunks were fairly well cleaned up previous week at \$1.05, with \$1.10 paid for small lots.

HORSEHIDES—Horsehides quoted about steady, with good city renderers around \$4.00, selected, with full manes and tails, although some ask this price for trimmed hides; mixed city and country lots around \$3.75, selected.

SHEEPSKINS—Dry pelts quoted around 18 @ $18\frac{1}{2}$ c, nom., for full wools. Offerings of packer shearlings very light and demand also light recently, and hardly enough business to establish quotations; each seller continues to quote their last sale prices, ranging from \$1.25 for No. 1's, \$1.00 for No. 2's, and 65c for No. 3's or clips, to \$1.25, 85c and 55c in other instances, and some trading is reported to have been done recently at 1.10 @ 1.15 for No. 1's. Pickled skins quiet this week, with \$6.25 per doz. last paid for big packer lambs and \$6.50 now asked. Packer lamb pelts quoted around \$3.00 per cwt. live lamb, or 2.40 @ 2.50 each. Outside small packer lambs range 1.90 @ 2.25 each for Jan.-Feb. pelts, with small ones out, according to quality.

New York

PACKER HIDES—New York packers moved their Jan. steers earlier and are well cleaned up to end of Jan., except possibly a car or two, also a few all-weight cows at 11c asked.

CALFSKINS—As previously reported, collectors' calf sold previous week at \$1.25 for 4-5's, \$1.50 for 5-7's, \$2.00 for 7-9's and \$2.65 for 9-12's; this week a car collectors' 7-9's moved at \$1.90, or 10c down, with other descriptions nominally on same basis. Packer calf quotable 10 @ 15 c over collectors.

CHICAGO HIDE MOVEMENT

Receipts of hides at Chicago for the week ended February 1, 1936, were 4,775,000 lbs.; previous week, 4,985,000 lbs.; same week last year, 5,177,000 lbs.; from January 1 to February 1 this year, 21,366,000 lbs.; same period a year ago, 28,556,000 lbs.

Shipments of hides from Chicago for the week ended February 1, 1936, were 3,695,000 lbs.; previous week, 5,383,000 lbs.; same week last year, 7,237,000 lbs.; from January 1 to February 1 this year, 22,061,000 lbs.; last year, 40,255,000 lbs.

Handling Hides

Much money is undoubtedly lost by the packer through improper take-off and curing of hides and skins.

Complete directions for the proper handling of hides and skins have been published by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Subscribers can obtain copies by sending in the following coupon, accompanied by a 10-cent stamp:

The National Provisioner:
Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

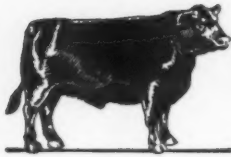
Please send me copy of directions for take-off and curing of hides and skins.

Name

Street

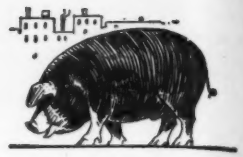
City

(Enclosed find 10c in stamps.)



Live Stock Markets

Weekly Review



LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS

Livestock prices at five leading Western markets, Thursday, February 6, 1936, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

	CHICAGO.	E. ST. LOUIS.	OMAHA.	KANSAS CITY.	ST. PAUL.
Hogs (Soft or oily hogs, excluded).					
Lt. lt. (140-160 lbs.) gd-ch.	\$10.10@10.55	\$9.50@10.25	\$9.35@ 9.90	\$9.70@10.00	\$9.75@10.15
Medium	9.65@10.20	9.25@10.10			
Lt. wt. (160-180 lbs.) gd-ch.	10.15@10.60	10.00@10.35	9.75@10.00	9.80@10.05	10.00@10.15
Medium	9.75@10.30	9.50@10.20			9.50@10.00
(180-200 lbs.) gd-ch.	10.25@10.60	10.25@10.40	9.75@10.00	9.90@10.10	10.00@10.15
Medium	9.85@10.30	9.85@10.25			9.50@10.00
Med. wt. (200-220 lbs.) gd-ch.	10.25@10.60	10.15@10.40	9.75@10.00	9.90@10.10	9.90@10.15
(220-250 lbs.) gd-ch.	10.15@10.55	10.00@10.35	9.75@ 9.90	9.90@10.10	9.75@10.10
Hvy. wt. (250-290 lbs.) gd-ch.	10.00@10.50	9.75@10.15	9.60@ 9.80	9.70@10.00	9.60@ 9.85
(290-350 lbs.) gd-ch.	9.80@10.35	9.50@ 9.90	9.50@ 9.65	9.60@ 9.85	9.25@ 9.65
PACKING SOWS:					
(275-350 lbs.) good	9.30@ 9.60	8.85@ 9.10	8.85@ 8.90	8.75@ 9.00	8.85@ 9.00
(350-425 lbs.) good	9.25@ 9.50	8.75@ 9.00	8.75@ 8.90	8.60@ 8.85	8.80@ 8.90
(425-550 lbs.) good	9.00@ 9.40	8.60@ 8.90	8.65@ 8.90	8.40@ 8.75	8.80@ 8.90
(275-350 lbs.) medium	8.75@ 9.35	8.25@ 8.85	8.50@ 8.75	7.75@ 8.75	8.80@ 8.90
SLAUGHTER PIGS:					
(100-140 lbs.) gd-ch.	10.00@10.50	8.50@ 9.85	9.00@ 9.50	9.25@10.00	9.75@10.15
Medium	8.75@10.10	7.75@ 9.05	8.50@ 9.35	8.50@ 9.50	
Av. cost & wt. Wed. (pigs ex.)	\$10.52-239 lbs.	\$10.33-211 lbs.	\$9.90-240 lbs.	\$10.01-215 lbs.	
Slaughter Cattle, Calves and Vealers:					
STEERS:					
(550-900 lbs.) choice	10.00@11.75	9.75@11.75	9.25@11.50	9.50@11.25	9.50@11.50
Good	8.25@10.25	8.00@11.00	8.00@10.50	7.50@10.25	7.60@10.00
Medium	7.00@ 8.75	6.75@ 8.25	6.50@ 8.25	6.50@ 7.75	6.20@ 7.85
Common (plain)	5.50@ 7.00	5.25@ 6.75	5.00@ 6.75	5.25@ 6.50	5.15@ 6.35
STEERS:					
(900-1100 lbs.) prime					
Choice	10.25@12.25	11.00@12.50	10.50@12.25	10.25@11.50	10.00@11.75
Good	8.75@11.00	8.25@11.50	8.25@11.00	7.75@10.50	7.85@10.25
Medium	7.00@ 9.00	6.75@ 8.50	6.75@ 8.50	6.50@ 8.00	6.35@ 8.00
Common (plain)	6.00@ 7.25	5.25@ 7.00	5.50@ 7.00	5.25@ 6.75	5.30@ 6.50
STEERS:					
(1100-1300 lbs.) prime					
Choice	11.00@12.50	11.50@12.75	11.00@12.50		10.25@12.15
Good	9.00@11.50	8.50@11.50	8.50@11.00	8.00@10.75	8.00@10.00
Medium	7.50@ 9.00	7.00@ 8.50	7.00@ 8.75	6.75@ 8.25	6.50@ 8.25
STEERS:					
(1300-1500 lbs.) prime					
Choice	11.50@12.75		11.00@12.50		10.60@12.60
Good	9.00@11.50	8.50@11.50	8.75@11.00	8.25@10.75	8.25@10.60
HEIFERS:					
(550-750 lbs.) choice	8.50@ 9.75	8.50@ 9.50	8.00@ 8.75	8.00@ 9.25	8.00@ 9.60
Good	7.00@ 8.50	7.75@ 8.50	7.00@ 8.00	7.00@ 8.25	6.75@ 8.15
Com. (plain)-med.	5.50@ 7.00	5.25@ 7.75	5.00@ 7.00	5.00@ 7.00	4.85@ 6.90
HEIFERS:					
(750-900 lbs.) gd-ch.	7.00@10.75		7.00@ 9.50	7.00@ 9.50	6.90@ 9.85
Com. (plain)-med.	5.50@ 7.00		5.25@ 7.00	5.00@ 7.00	5.00@ 6.90
COWS:					
Choice					
Good	5.75@ 6.50	5.75@ 6.75	5.75@ 6.50	5.75@ 6.50	5.50@ 6.40
Com. (plain)-med.	4.85@ 5.75	5.00@ 5.75	4.75@ 5.75	4.75@ 5.75	4.75@ 5.50
Low cut-cut	4.00@ 5.00	3.50@ 5.00	4.00@ 5.00	3.50@ 4.75	3.50@ 4.75
BULLS: (Yr. Ex.)					
Good (beef)	6.50@ 7.25	6.75@ 7.50	6.35@ 6.75	6.25@ 6.75	6.10@ 6.60
Cut-com. (plain)-med.	5.75@ 7.00	5.00@ 7.00	5.25@ 6.50	4.50@ 6.40	4.75@ 6.35
VEALERS:					
Gd-ch.	10.00@12.75	11.00@12.25	9.00@10.50	9.00@11.50	9.00@11.50
Medium	8.00@10.00	9.50@11.00	7.00@ 9.00	6.50@ 9.00	7.25@ 9.00
Cul-com. (plain)	6.00@ 8.00	4.75@ 9.50	4.50@ 7.00	4.50@ 6.50	5.00@ 7.50
CALVES:					
(250-500 lbs.) gd-ch.	8.00@10.00	7.00@ 9.50	6.00@ 8.75	6.50@ 8.25	7.50@10.00
Com. (plain)-med.	5.00@ 8.00	4.50@ 7.00	4.25@ 6.00	4.00@ 6.75	5.00@ 7.50
Slaughter Sheep and Lambs:					
LAMBS: (Woolled)					
Choice	10.25@10.60	10.50@11.00	10.00@10.25	10.00@10.25	10.00@10.35
Good	9.40@10.40	9.85@10.50	9.25@10.00	9.50@10.00	9.50@10.00
Medium	9.15@ 9.75	9.25@10.00	8.75@ 9.25	8.50@ 9.50	8.75@ 9.50
Common	8.75@ 9.25	7.50@ 9.35	8.25@ 8.75	7.50@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.75
YEARLING WETHERS: (Woolled)					
Gd-ch.	8.75@ 9.75	8.50@ 9.50	8.00@ 9.25	8.25@ 9.00	8.25@ 9.50
Medium	7.75@ 8.90	7.00@ 8.50	7.00@ 8.00	7.25@ 8.25	7.25@ 8.25
EWES: (Woolled)					
Gd-ch.	4.00@ 5.00	3.75@ 4.75	4.00@ 4.75	4.25@ 4.75	4.00@ 4.50
Com.-med.	3.25@ 4.25	2.75@ 4.00	2.75@ 4.00	2.50@ 4.25	3.00@ 4.00

CORN BELT DIRECT TRADING

Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 6, 1936.—Hog prices at 22 concentration points and 9 packing plants in Iowa and Minnesota were lower today, and trading was fairly active at the decline. Compared with last week's close, prices on butcher hogs and packing sows were mostly 5@ 15c higher. Loading was slow. Good to choice 180 to 250 lbs. by truck, mostly \$9.60@9.80, numerous sales \$9.85@9.90 or slightly above; railed deliveries, \$10.00, occasionally \$10.10; bulk 250- to 290-lb. truck lots, \$9.45@ 9.70, few \$9.80; 290 to 350 lbs., \$9.25@ 9.60, 160 to 180 lbs., \$9.35@9.70; 140 to 160 lbs., \$8.90@9.40; good light-weight packing sows, \$8.60@8.80, few \$8.90; rails, to \$9.05 or above; heavy and medium weight sows, \$8.20@8.75.

Receipts week ended Feb. 6, 1936:

	This week.	Last week.
Friday, January 31.....	9,800	15,400
Saturday, February 1.....	10,100	27,200
Monday, February 3.....	33,900	48,800
Tuesday, February 4.....	14,800	16,900
Wednesday, February 5.....	4,900	30,600
Thursday, February 6.....	17,900	24,400

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES

BUTCHER STEERS.
Up to 1,050 lbs.

Top prices	Week ended Jan. 30.	Last week.	Same week, 1935.
Toronto	\$ 6.75	\$ 6.50	\$ 7.00
Montreal	6.00	6.50	6.00
Winnipeg	5.50	5.75	5.00
Calgary	5.00	5.50	5.00
Edmonton	5.00	5.25	5.25
Prince Albert	3.75	3.90	3.90
Moose Jaw	5.25	5.00	4.00
Saskatoon	4.00	5.00	4.50

VEAL CALVES.

	Week ended Jan. 30.	Last week.	Same week, 1935.
Toronto	\$11.50	\$11.00	\$ 9.25
Montreal	10.00	9.50	8.00
Winnipeg	8.50	8.00	7.00
Calgary	6.00	6.00	5.25
Edmonton	6.00	6.00	5.50
Prince Albert	5.50	5.50	5.50
Moose Jaw	5.50	6.50	5.00
Saskatoon	6.00	5.50	5.50

SELECT BACON HOGS.

	Week ended Jan. 30.	Last week.	Same week, 1935.
Toronto	\$ 9.65	\$ 9.25	\$ 9.50
Montreal	9.75	9.50	9.50
Winnipeg	8.75	8.50	8.50
Calgary	8.15	8.00	8.10
Edmonton	8.00	8.00	8.15
Prince Albert	8.50	8.25	8.10
Moose Jaw	8.50	8.25	8.25
Saskatoon	8.50	8.10	8.60

GOOD LAMBS.

	Week ended Jan. 30.	Last week.	Same week, 1935.
Toronto	\$ 9.25	\$ 9.15	\$ 8.60
Montreal	8.50	8.60	7.25
Winnipeg	7.50	7.50	6.50
Calgary	6.75	6.75	6.75
Edmonton	7.00	7.00	6.75
Prince Albert	6.25	6.25	4.25
Moose Jaw	6.00	6.00	5.50
Saskatoon	6.00	6.50	5.00

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SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

CATTLE.			
	Week ended Feb. 1, 1936.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1935.
Chicago	27,691	24,952	29,532
Kansas City	20,120	19,801	21,534
Omaha	19,162	18,301	18,913
East St. Louis	17,197	21,251	14,849
St. Joseph	6,539	7,519	6,888
Sioux City	11,109	10,524	8,614
Wichita	3,615	3,893	3,297
Fort Worth	7,785	8,596	8,633
Philadelphia	2,087	1,916	2,238
Indianapolis	2,046	2,237	1,855
New York & Jersey City	9,203	7,457	9,571
Oklahoma City	8,731	7,160	8,964
Cincinnati	3,500	3,412	3,949
Denver	4,496	1,035	3,415
St. Paul	10,901	9,667	13,110
Milwaukee	2,897	1,016	6,802
Total	157,060	149,239	157,178

HOGS.			
Chicago	98,817	79,026	81,559
Kansas City	40,591	44,543	37,867
Omaha	26,093	31,858	21,998
East St. Louis	42,510	52,934	29,063
St. Joseph	18,069	18,435	13,867
Sioux City	19,729	25,985	19,013
Wichita	3,636	4,905	3,818
Fort Worth	8,290	9,812	7,317
Philadelphia	15,871	15,964	16,421
Indianapolis	11,503	14,739	9,856
New York & Jersey City	41,370	38,606	41,656
Oklahoma City	6,029	7,372	5,225
Cincinnati	11,406	11,882	13,295
Denver	8,310	7,180	9,483
St. Paul	26,850	22,836	29,937
Milwaukee	10,787	7,063	6,374
Total	590,380	591,149	540,749

SHEEP.			
Chicago	54,211	52,512	61,480
Kansas City	22,217	19,673	27,542
Omaha	29,784	27,900	17,781
East St. Louis	5,627	8,041	7,841
St. Joseph	25,315	20,114	20,719
Sioux City	19,439	25,852	21,846
Wichita	5,400	5,412	1,013
Fort Worth	3,315	4,178	3,933
Philadelphia	4,125	4,837	4,921
Indianapolis	3,708	2,796	3,225
New York & Jersey City	75,033	67,171	49,850
Oklahoma City	1,388	2,324	1,575
Cincinnati	3,075	3,062	1,002
Denver	5,955	4,003	3,059
St. Paul	18,182	19,903	9,698
Milwaukee	2,243	2,076	1,192
Total	277,597	269,854	236,677

ST. LOUIS HOGS IN JANUARY

Receipts, weights and range of top prices for hogs at National Stock Yards, Ill., for Jan., 1936, with comparisons, reported by H. L. Sparks & Co.

	Jan., 1936.	Jan., 1935.
Receipts, No.	277,642	247,970
Average weight, lbs.	218	211
Top prices:		
Highest	\$10.00	\$8.30
Lowest	9.65	7.70
Average cost	9.72	7.62

Quality of hogs is improving right along. A few more heavies are showing up in the runs. Pigs are scarcer.

RECEIPTS AT CHIEF CENTERS

Week ended Feb. 1, 1936:

At 20 markets:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ended Feb. 1, 1936	196,000	359,000	315,000
Previous week	217,000	380,000	302,000
1935	209,000	368,000	304,000
1934	177,000	622,000	255,000
1933	159,000	567,000	303,000

At 11 markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ended Feb. 1, 1936	301,000		
Previous week	314,000		
1935	315,000		
1934	340,000		
1933	471,000		
1932	572,000		

At 7 markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ended Feb. 1, 1936	141,000	257,000	208,000
Previous week	135,000	273,000	210,000
1935	140,000	271,000	223,000
1934	140,000	476,000	186,000
1933	118,000	420,000	223,000
1932	118,000	520,000	275,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

Receipts week ended Feb. 1, 1936:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jersey City	5,495	8,683	6,803	36,523
Central Union	1,693	957		13,789
New York	149	2,677	15,290	12,011
Total	7,307	12,317	22,093	62,323
Previous week	4,988	10,584	19,540	50,902
Two weeks ago	6,213	16,252	20,440	52,920

PACIFIC COAST LIVESTOCK

Receipts five days ended Jan. 31, 1936:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Los Angeles	0,076	1,326	588	2,353
San Francisco	1,900	50	1,850	800
Portland	1,850	300	3,700	2,375
DIRECTS—Los Angeles:				
88 cars; sheep, 80 cars.				
San Francisco: Cattle,				
100 head; calves, 150 head; hogs, 2,350 head;				
sheep, 1,500 head.				

MEAT SUPPLIES AT EASTERN MARKETS

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

WESTERN DRESSED MEATS.

	NEW YORK.	PHILA.	BOSTON.
STEERS, carcass			
Week ending Feb. 1, 1936	9,023	2,028	2,479
Week previous	9,589	2,263	2,407
Same week year ago	8,054	1,921	1,959
COWS, carcass			
Week ending Feb. 1, 1936	1,629	1,058	2,179
Week previous	2,331½	1,328	2,135
Same week year ago	1,248	1,319	1,904
BULLS, carcass			
Week ending Feb. 1, 1936	210½	290	40
Week previous	252½	327	10
Same week year ago	253½	290	27
VEAL, carcass			
Week ending Feb. 1, 1936	11,022	1,533	428
Week previous	10,796	2,156	591
Same week year ago	9,739	1,832	672
LAMB, carcass			
Week ending Feb. 1, 1936	34,829	11,599	17,634
Week previous	29,352	9,172	15,926
Same week year ago	37,649	14,257	18,471
MUTTON, carcass			
Week ending Feb. 1, 1936	7,028	2,328	1,395
Week previous	5,939	2,406	1,037
Same week year ago	1,435	535	314
PORK CUTS, lbs.			
Week ending Feb. 1, 1936	1,810,268	613,874	292,870
Week previous	2,337,107	547,719	378,878
Same week year ago	2,043,526	434,783	320,799
BEEF CUTS, lbs.			
Week ending Feb. 1, 1936	384,545		
Week previous	316,294		
Same week year ago	784,709		

LOCAL SLAUGHTERS.

	CATTLE, head	CALVES, head	HOGS, head	SHEEP, head
Week ending Feb. 1, 1936	9,202	2,087		
Week previous	7,457	1,916		
Same week year ago	9,571	2,238		
Week ending Feb. 1, 1936	12,983	1,920		
Week previous	13,244	2,267		
Same week year ago	16,464	3,354		
Week ending Feb. 1, 1936	41,370	15,871		
Week previous	38,606	13,964		
Same week year ago	41,656	16,421		
Week ending Feb. 1, 1936	75,033	4,125		
Week previous	67,171	4,837		
Same week year ago	49,850	4,921		

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KENNETT-MURRAY

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, February 1, 1936, as reported to The National Provisioner:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	4,178	2,610	9,856
Swift & Co.	4,133	2,550	12,116
Morris & Co.	1,791	.....	4,530
Wilson & Co.	4,862	1,810	10,070
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	686	.....	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,432	.....	.....
Shippers	10,470	17,293	13,507
Others	9,502	25,535	6,784
Brennan Packing Co., 2,634 hogs; Western Packing Co., Inc., 1,861 hogs; Agar Packing Co., 4,946 hogs.			

Total: 38,054 cattle; 6,258 calves; 50,241 hogs; 56,953 sheep.

Not including 107 cattle, 979 calves, 30,406 hogs and 10,855 sheep bought direct.

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	2,956	902	2,404	3,541
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	2,486	1,117	1,131	4,757
Morris & Co.	1,608	597	.....	1,810
Swift & Co.	2,046	888	3,900	3,314
Wilson & Co.	2,396	1,086	1,180	4,145
Kornblum & Son.	954	.....	.....	.....
Indpt. Pkg. Co.	.....	232	.....	.....
Others	3,634	50	4,650	4,489
Total	15,480	4,640	13,336	22,217

Not including 29,764 hogs bought direct.

OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	3,842	6,749	6,403	.....
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	5,047	5,443	9,920	.....
Dold Pkg. Co.	831	4,362	.....	.....
Morris & Co.	1,940	26	2,900	.....
Swift & Co.	5,308	3,028	8,606	.....
Others	.....	13,917	.....	.....
Eagle Pkg. Co., 20 cattle; Geo. Hoffman Pkg. Co., 35 cattle; Greater Omaha Pkg. Co., 105 cattle; Lewis Pkg. Co., 363 cattle; Omaha Pkg. Co., 91 cattle; J. Roth & Sons, 12 cattle; So. Omaha Pkg. Co., 82 cattle; Lincoln Pkg. Co., 264 cattle; Sinclair Pkg. Co., 13 cattle; Wilson & Co., 316 cattle.				

Total 18,539 cattle and calves, 34,425 hogs and 30,729 sheep.

Not including 1,790 sheep bought direct.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	1,818	2,981	2,207	2,015
Swift & Co.	3,576	1,749	2,587	2,477
Morris & Co.	1,496	.....	458	.....
Hunter Pkg. Co.	1,566	1,198	1,797	651
Heil Pkg. Co.	.....	2,185	.....	.....
Krey Pkg. Co.	.....	1,564	.....	.....
Laclede Pkg. Co.	.....	1,080	.....	.....
Shippers	3,426	4,860	26,024	712
Others	3,068	12,032	484	.....
Total	14,020	10,788	51,143	6,339

ST. JOSEPH.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,280	668	9,097	15,554
Armour and Co.	2,547	616	7,435	7,661
Others	1,577	20	2,110	2,290
Total	6,404	1,304	18,642	25,614

SIoux CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	3,635	221	6,779	7,370
Armour and Co.	3,479	240	6,435	5,678
Swift & Co.	3,013	176	3,531	6,386
Shippers	3,108	173	6,506	276
Others	332	7	58	11
Total	13,564	826	23,309	19,721

ST. PAUL.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	3,280	3,431	7,788	7,626
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	840	1,302	.....	.....
Swift & Co.	4,735	4,944	11,004	10,556
United Pkg. Co.	2,028	383	.....	.....
Others	1,062	309	6,854	1,748
Total	11,903	10,369	25,646	19,930

MILWAUKEE.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Plankinton Pkg. Co.	1,626	7,290	10,063	1,980
Armour and Co., Mil.	613	3,637	.....	.....
E. Gunz & Co.	21	7	26	.....
Shippers	62	15	71	7
Others	590	526	55	230
Total	2,912	11,475	10,789	2,243

WICHITA.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,741	897	1,468	5,342
Jacob Dold Pkg. Co.	606	60	922	58
Wichita D. B. Co.	22	.....	.....	.....
Dunn-Ostertag Co.	92	.....	.....	.....
F. W. Dold & Son.	136	.....	302	.....
Sundowner Pkg. Co.	33	.....	105	.....
Sowest Beef Co.	23	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,653	963	2,857	5,400

Not including 779 hogs bought direct.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	2,975	1,438	2,730	680
Wilson & Co.	2,393	1,589	2,714	679
Others	251	10	504	9
Total	5,618	3,037	5,948	1,368

FORT WORTH.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	3,825	1,404	3,509	1,624
Swift & Co.	3,711	1,882	4,241	1,691
Blue Bonnet Co.	60	11	108	.....
Rosenthal Pkg. Co.	34	4	72	.....
Others	135	15	300	.....
Total	7,785	3,316	8,290	3,315

DENVER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	1,652	192	3,580	13,483
Swift & Co.	791	150	2,401	6,538
Others	1,557	293	2,024	7,872
Total	3,400	635	8,005	27,893

CINCINNATI.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. W. Gall & Son.	19	.....	271	.....
Ideal Pkg. Co.	54	13	258	.....
E. Kahn's Sons Co.	1,095	340	5,452	112
Lohrey Pkg. Co.	5	.....	104	.....
H. H. Meyer Pkg. Co.	23	.....	2,421	.....
J. Schlachter & Son.	162	133	.....	52
J. & F. Schroth Co.	19	.....	2,155	.....
J. F. Stegner & Co.	340	174	.....	.....
Shippers	246	290	1,532	.....
Others	1,620	606	280	373
Total	3,564	1,644	12,205	1,590

INDIANAPOLIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kingan & Co.	2,010	736	9,815	2,785
Armour and Co.	1,119	111	1,944	75
Hilgemeyer Bros.	5	.....	1,130	.....
Stumpf Bros.	.....	121	.....	.....
Schussler Pkg. Co.	.....	103	.....	.....
Meier Pkg. Co.	97	.....	204	.....
Indiana Provision Co.	71	19	156	3
Art Wabnitz	16	59	.....	64
Manse Hartman Co.	49	.....	1,570	14,297
Shippers	2,743	44	11,297	14,297
Others	385	44	137	41
Total	6,515	2,548	24,907	17,234

RECAPITULATION.

CATTLE.

	Week ended Feb. 2.	Previous week.	Cor. week, 1935.
Chicago	38,054	33,111	37,740
Kansas City	15,480	15,296	15,909
Omaha	18,539	18,320	17,815
East St. Louis	14,020	17,191	14,508
St. Joseph	6,404	7,317	5,520
Sioux City	13,564	13,044	9,318
Oklahoma City	5,618	4,470	5,637
Wichita	2,653	2,907	2,079
Denver	3,400	2,354	2,797
St. Paul	11,903	10,238	14,101
Milwaukee	2,912	1,640	6,427
Indianapolis	6,515	5,350	5,618
Cincinnati	3,564	3,084	3,964
Ft. Worth	7,785	8,536	.....
Total	151,311	143,358	141,583

HOGS.

	Week ended Feb. 2.	Previous week.	Cor. week, 1935.
Chicago	59,241	52,464	57,348
Kansas City	13,336	20,364	15,297
Omaha	34,425	44,620	32,340
East St. Louis	51,143	65,091	41,460
St. Joseph	18,642	22,342	14,629
Sioux City	23,309	28,245	25,893
Oklahoma City	5,948	7,180	4,804
Wichita	2,857	4,123	3,307
Denver	8,005	10,250	9,098
St. Paul	25,646	10,732	3,968
Milwaukee	10,789	7,077	7,044
Indianapolis	5,400	5,412	26,819
Cincinnati	12,205	11,413	13,677
Ft. Worth	8,290	9,812	.....
Total	298,743	324,067	256,194

SHEEP.

	Week ended Feb. 2.	Previous week.	Cor. week, 1935.
Chicago	56,953	64,281	78,907
Kansas City	22,217	19,673	27,542
Omaha	30,729	27,366	12,578
East St. Louis	6,339	10,145	8,348
St. Joseph	25,614	20,542	22,241
Sioux City	19,721	30,323	28,764
Oklahoma City	1,368	2,324	1,575
Wichita	5,400	5,412	1,015
Denver	27,893	35,284	26,941
St. Paul	19,930	20,342	483
Milwaukee	2,243	2,106	1,183
Indianapolis	17,234	7,842	12,747
Cincinnati	1,590	555	1,522
Ft. Worth	3,315	4,178	.....
Total	240,546	250,373	221,841

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Statistics of livestock at the Chicago Union Stock Yards for current and comparative periods:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Jan. 27	13,206	1,670	29,137	19,425
Tues., Jan. 28	6,225	1,435	16,062	13,337
Wed., Jan. 29	8,850	1,486	15,844	7,002
Thurs., Jan. 30	8,188	1,973	20,543	14,728
Fri., Jan. 31	1,910	714	5,329	2,462
Sat., Feb. 1	500	100	3,000	3,000

Total this week... 38,874 7,338 89,715 63,963
Previous week... 32,930 4,306 79,547 65,528
*Year ago... 41,979 13,251 102,892 88,513
Two years ago... 39,746 8,335 181,910 51,951

*Receipts for year ago include 2,823 cattle, 625 calves bought by government.

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Jan. 27	3,535	402	5,777	4,728
Tues., Jan. 28	1,812	243	3,296	1,811
Wed., Jan. 29	2,312	69	2,439	843
Thurs., Jan. 30	1,858	253	3,213	2,462
Fri., Jan. 31	699	.....	2,525	1,948
Sat., Feb. 1	100	.....	200	500

Total this week... 10,316 967 17,450 13,332
Previous week... 9,181 1,013 15,722 14,284
Year ago... 9,222 2,071 21,287 30,012
Two years ago... 11,140 688 16,263 11,991

Total receipts for month and year to Jan. 31, 1936.

	1936.	1935.	Gain.	Loss.
Cattle	171,047	207,411	.....	36,364
Calves	30,037	54,303	.....	24,266
Hogs	466,318	508,169	.....	41,851
Sheep	251,072	309,345	.....	58,273

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ended Feb. 1	\$ 8.95	\$10.05	\$ 4.35	\$10.55
Previous week	9.45	10.15	3.25	10.35
1935	10.00	7.70	4.00	8.45
1934	5.50	3.75	3.85	8.80
1933	4.95	3.30	2.05	5.75
1932	6.30	3.90	2.75	6.35
1931	8.70	7.30	3.50	7.55

Av. 1931-1935... \$ 7.10 \$ 5.20 \$ 3.25 \$ 5.70

SUPPLIES FOR CHICAGO PACKERS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ended Feb. 1	28,558	72,263	50,451
Previous week	25,078	63,594	51,446
1935	29,807	80,063	60,076
1934	28,700	167,700	40,700
1933	24,182	136,088	47,354
1932	22,040	129,400	57,165

HOG RECEIPTS, WEIGHTS AND PRICES.

ago Union
re periods:

Sheep.

37	19,425
32	13,357
14	7,902
43	14,728
29	6,291
30	3,000

63,083
47 65,328
32 58,513
10 51,951

cattle, 625

Sheep.

77	4,728
86	1,811
39	943
13	3,462
25	2,188
90	506

50 13,332
32 14,254
87 30,012
33 11,961

Jan. 31.

Loss.

36,364
24,286
41,681
58,273

TESTOCK.

ep. Lamb.

35	\$10.35
25	10.55
00	8.45
85	8.90
05	5.75
75	6.35
50	7.95

ERS.

s. Sheep.

65	50,451
94	51,846
63	60,976
00	40,700
88	47,354
00	57,165

PRICES.

Prices—

op. Avg.	
40	\$10.05
70	10.15
00	7.70
50	3.75
60	3.30
35	3.90
10	7.30

70 \$ 5.20

S.

federal in-
1, 1936:

98,817
79,028
90,955
226,101

ago packers

b. 6, 1935:

ted Prev.
week.

47,958
32,588
17,714

98,260

KILL

Jan. 31,

Cor.
week.
k. 1935.

26	90,955
43	37,867
58	22,902
34	43,576
85	15,424
35	17,061
36	32,263
88	41,267

05 301,333

visioner

Rail and Truck Traffic

News and Information for Packer Transportation Departments

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGED MEAT

Is the railroad responsible and required to make reparation for deterioration of meat in transit? A packer writes:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

The situation of claims against railroads for loss and damage to livestock was discussed in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of January 4. Can the packer sue and collect for damage to meat in transit if carcasses can be shown to have been in good condition at time of shipment and were sticky and smeary when delivered at destination?

As in case of live animals, the Interstate Commerce Commission does not have jurisdiction over loss and damage claims on meat.

Carcass meats, if properly handled prior to loading, and loaded and distributed in a car which was efficiently cleaned and pre-cooled and re-iced at reasonable intervals enroute should arrive in good condition.

Proof of Good Condition

If carcasses were shipped from a plant having federal inspection the owner should be able to prove meat was in good condition at time of shipment. His own operating records will constitute the best record of cleaning and pre-cooling the car. His loading foreman can testify as to the proper hanging and spacing on rails.

If all these reports show everything in proper order, yet the shipment arrived at destination with carcasses "sticky" or "smeary," a claim should be filed against the initial carrier.

The assumption of proof and measure of damage on meat differs somewhat from livestock, but principle is identical in that it is up to the carrier to prove its record was O. K. So many elements may enter into such losses that only a full investigation will disclose the probable cause. Among more common causes are:

1. Failure of the carrier to follow icing instructions as to re-icing station; percentage of salt; proper distribution of salt; tamping down of ice in bunkers and failure to use ice of proper size.
2. Improperly insulated refrigerator cars.
3. Car doors not tightly closed or improperly padded.

Faulty Handling by Shippers

Some more common possible causes of such damage which might arise due to faulty handling by the shipper are as follows:

1. Improper cleaning and insufficient pre-cooling of car.
2. Permitting doors to remain open too long while awaiting loading, or after loading.
3. At some plants, failure to use "aprons" on loading platform.
4. Permitting the carcasses to hang too long on outdoor loading rails exposed to outside temperature.
5. Improper hanging and spacing on beef rails in car.
6. Failure to use enough salt to pull down the car temperature.
7. Failure to use ice of proper size.
8. Loading unchilled products on floor of car under the carcasses.
9. Failure to check over car to locate any defective door pads, water-logged insulation.

REFRIGERATOR CAR ALLOWANCE

Proposal of railroads to reduce allowances on privately owned refrigerator cars to 1.5 cents per car mile for the seven months beginning February 1, in I. and S. 4169, has been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The allowance now is 1.7 cents for cars owned by private car companies and 1.75 cents for cars owned by the shipping firms.

KINDS OF LIVESTOCK KILLED

Classification of livestock slaughtered under federal inspection in the United States during December:

Cattle		Hogs		Sheep and lambs	
(000 omitted.)					
Steers.	Cows and heifers.	Bulls and stags.	Sows.	Barrows.	Stags and boars.
NUMBER.					
Dec., 1935	317	537	37	1,342	1,516
Nov., 1935	317	600	39	1,217	1,191
10-yr. Dec. av.	337	376	24	2,291	2,400
PER CENT.					
Dec., 1935	35.57	60.26	4.17	46.69	52.74
Nov., 1935	33.14	62.78	4.08	50.23	49.18
10-yr. Dec. av.	45.72	51.02	3.26	47.73	51.87

HOG WEIGHTS AND COSTS

Average weight and cost of hogs at 10 principal public markets, Dec., 1935:

	Dec., 1935.		Nov., 1935.		Dec., 1934.	
	Wt. Lbs.	Cost Per Cwt.	Wt. Lbs.	Cost Per Cwt.	Wt. Lbs.	Cost Per Cwt.
Chicago	229	\$ 9.57	229	\$ 9.31	212	\$ 5.89
East St. Louis	213	9.45	213	9.30	213	5.93
Kansas City	214	9.26	208	8.98	201	5.44
Omaha	242	9.23	248	8.87	192	5.22
St. Louis	249	9.17	262	8.78	195	5.19
South St. Joseph	219	9.25	220	8.94	197	5.35
South St. Paul	238	9.11	237	8.90	196	5.19
Denver	248	9.25	250	9.09	202	5.78
Port Worth	224	9.04	223	9.01	213	5.97
Wichita	236	9.11	231	8.80	217	5.60

MEAT IN ICE PLANTS

(Continued from page 14.)

The government is encouraging the further development of meat curing operations in ice plants and cold storage warehouses in the South as a means of aiding the farmer to live at home and to prevent losses that occur each year through spoilage of home-cured and stored meat.

Cold storage and ice plants everywhere are investigating the possibilities in public cold storage lockers as a means of offsetting declining revenue from other sources, principally ice sales.

Possibilities Are Numerous

In this connection an ice plant operator said recently that in his opinion "the possibilities in meat curing and a locker department for an ice plant are numerous and the future bright. The business is growing yearly and is one of the side lines that not only adds to the bank account and creates good-will for the ice plant but renders a distinct and valuable service for the community. Throughout our territory the county agents are for a full development of the public locker idea."

What About the Health Angle?

An Iowa packer with whom a representative of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER recently discussed the growing volume of meat going to public cold storage lockers, and into consumption from them, is of the opinion that the development is very likely to become a threat of considerable proportions to the meat industry, particularly to the small packer.

The health angle, he believes, and the danger that large quantities of meat from diseased animals will go into consumption through these channels, should in some way be brought to the attention of public health officials. He thinks conditions of cleanliness and sanitation in slaughterhouses and locker plants also should be examined.

While this packer foresees that eventually a great quantity of meat may be marketed through cold storage and ice manufacturing plants, he is inclined to think this competition will not be as serious as will result from the next logical step in any such development.

This would be, of course, toward further processing and manufacturing and possibly, in time, the development of the public locker plants into full-fledged sausage manufacturing or meat packing plants. And this is very sure to happen in a great many cases, he believes, especially where the venture of renting lockers is profitable and if the volume of ice sales continues to decline.

TRIMMING OFF THE PROFITS

Do your men trim the profits off your pork loins? Read chapter 6 of "PORK PACKING," The National Provisioner's latest book.

FOR FLAVOR APPEAL

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PRODUCTS



PROFITABLE SPECIALTIES

Wider and wider each year grows the demand for Chili-flavored canned products. The definite and substantial call for this distinctive flavor cannot be satisfied with other meat products. It represents added volume for you without decreasing other items.

CHILI CON CARNE, with a thoroly established market, is the largest seller and "belongs" in every packer's list of canned goods. In recent years sales of high quality packs have increased tremendously.

TAMALES is another popular item among Chili-flavored canned goods. There is a particularly favorable consumer acceptance of the better flavored brands especially when wrapped in corn husks giving that "Genuine Tamale Tang."

Are you featuring Chili-flavored items and profiting by their popularity? Our blends of Chili Powders are based on long experience in supplying manufacturers . . . your assurance of proven seasoning.

A Quality for Every Need

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No. 1 Mexican:

Chili Peppers

SS: CS:
Fey. Mexican:
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Our products are processed by an exclusive patented method which we believe to be the finest of its kind. This process produces a thoroughly edible soya food that helps greatly to produce a dog food that sells and produces profit.

SHELLABARGER GRAIN PRODUCTS CO.



Decatur, Illinois

Samples for test purposes gladly sent. No charge or obligation.
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CLAUDE H. BENNETT, General Manager

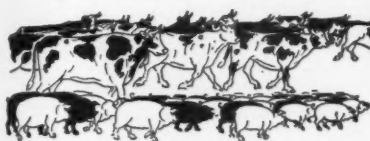
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Up and down the



MEAT TRAIL

Meat Packing 40 Years Ago

(From The National Provisioner, Feb. 8, 1896.)

Indianapolis packinghouses have curtailed operations, owing to difficulty in getting hogs.

Because the weather has an important influence on the purchase and sale of meat on the market, the New York weather bureau has made arrangements to provide telegraph and telephone companies with information to pass on to their customers.

George Sunderland, for 10 years head hog buyer for Armour, later in charge of the Armour-Cudahy house at Omaha, then assistant superintendent under Michael Cudahy and superintendent when the latter severed his connection, died after a long illness.

Deerfoot Farm Co., Southboro, Mass., is erecting a new building, increasing the size of its packing plant.

Idaho Packing Co., Idaho Falls, Ida., has begun operations.

Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind., planned plant enlargement, at a cost of \$50,000.

Pat Cudahy sailed for the West Indies.

Construction of the freezing and packing plant of Trescott Packing Co., Goble, Ore., is progressing and it is expected to be ready for operation by May 1.

Oscar F. Mayer & Brothers, Chicago, has been incorporated with \$300,000 capital stock, and will establish a packing and canning plant.

A new packing plant to cost \$125,000 is to be erected at Sioux City, Iowa, by the Sioux City Packing Co., replacing a smaller one destroyed by fire.

Natchez Packing Co., Natchez, Miss., which opened a new and modern plant recently devoted primarily to pork packing, has increased its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

turn from a trip East. Mr. Neithammer says his company has been able to get all the hogs needed in the territory surrounding Casper but because of high prices and processing taxes, returns were not all that could be desired. Along with other packers, he looks forward to improvement resulting from removal of processing tax and prices more nearly within reach of the buyer.

W. B. Smith, general manager, the Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, O., visited in Chicago this week.

O. R. Gurney, Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., was a visitor in Chicago recently.

Edward C. (Ted) Keefe, secretary, Keefe-Le Sturgeon Co., Arkansas City, Kans., was a visitor in Chicago this week.

Don Smith has been appointed manager of the canned meat department of Wilson & Co. to succeed H. E. Welhener, deceased.

Part of the can production facilities of Armour and Company at Chicago have been purchased by Continental Can Co., according to a recent announcement.

M. R. Lilienthal, tallow and grease broker, and his wife left this week for

CHICAGO NEWS OF TODAY

Purchases of livestock at Chicago by principal packers for the first four days of this week totaled 20,682 cattle, 3,228 calves, 21,470 hogs and 29,474 sheep.

Hogs reached a top of \$10.85 at Chicago on February 5. Receipts were sharply curtailed by storms and severe low temperatures.

J. B. Stentz, treasurer, and Harry W. Davis, traffic manager, John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., were Chicago visitors this week.

Victor Niethammer, president, Casper Packing Co., Casper, Wyo., was a visitor in Chicago this week on his re-

Meat Packing 25 Years Ago

(From The National Provisioner, Feb. 11, 1911.)

Last week was low value week for livestock at Chicago. Cattle averaged \$6, the lowest in a year; hogs touched \$7.57, lowest in two months and lambs at \$5.80, lowest this winter.

At Chicago pork loins were quoted at 12½¢ per pound, leaf lard at 10½¢, fresh hams 13½¢ and green bellies 15¢. Average price of hogs for the week ended February 4 was \$7.57. At New York, choice native dressed beef was quoted at 10@10½¢, choice western dressed 9½@10¼¢; western fresh pork loins 12@13¢, city 15¢, smoked hams 10-lb. av. 14½¢, bacon 16½@17¢.

Reciprocal trade agreements with Canada were urged on Congress by President Taft. Agreements provided for a duty of 1¼¢ per lb. on all fresh and cured meats, which is a reduction in U. S. duties of 1¼¢ and 25 per cent ad valorem, and Canadian duties of 2¢ and 3¢ per pound.



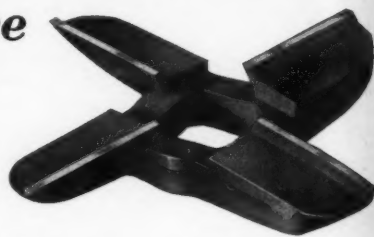
PACKER'S MODERN OFFICES NEED NO VAULT.

New offices of John Morrell & Co. at Sioux Falls, S. D., plant are equipped with safes and fireproof cabinets, so no vault is needed. Ceilings are sound-proofed, controlled ventilation installed, lighting improved. Floor above has panelled lounge for male employees, equipped with leather arm-chairs, fireplace and broad windows. There is a similar lounge for women.



C. D. Plates and C. D. Cut-More Knives for Superior Service

The O. K. Knife with changeable Double Edged blades, for twenty years a standard equipment with all the large packers and most of the leading sausagemakers in the country now have proved their superiority. The New C. D. Cut-more changeable blades fit in all O. K. Holders. The C. D. Cut-more solid knives are guaranteed to outlast any other make or style of knives.



• Send for price and circular regarding the O. K. and C. D. CUT-MORE BLADES and C. D. ANGLE-HOLE REVERSIBLE PLATES.
The Specialty Mfrs. Sales Co., 2021 Grace St., Chicago, Ill.

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A well-known name in sausage seasoning
FAMOUS FOR QUALITY FOR 83 YEARS
JAS. H. FORBES TEA & COFFEE CO.
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SPICES**
add the
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F. C. ROGERS, INC.

NINTH AND NOBLE STREETS
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**BROKER
PACKINGHOUSE
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HARRY K. LAX, General Manager

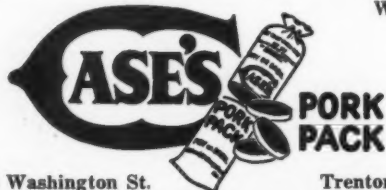
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Trenton, N. J.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

Importers and Exporters of

Selected Sausage Casings

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TO SELL YOUR PRODUCTS

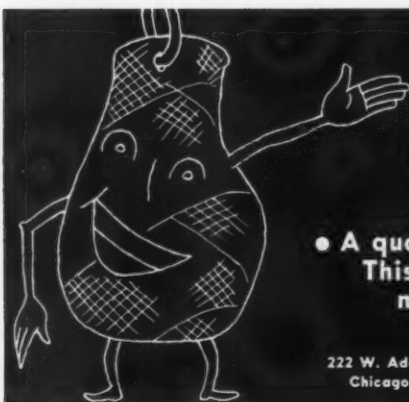
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• A quality and economy wrap, put up to your specifications. This cheesecloth is made completely in our own modern mills from selected raw cotton to finished material.

Write for samples and prices.

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CHICOPEE SALES CORP.

40 Worth Street
New York, N. Y.

a cruise to the West Indies and points in South America and the Canal Zone. They will return to Chicago about March 1.

Kenneth E. Wolcott has been appointed Chicago representative of the Niagara Blower Co., manufacturers of air engineering equipment, with offices at 37 W. Van Buren st. Mr. Wolcott is an engineer with many years of experience in meat industry refrigeration and air conditioning.

H. E. WELHENER DIES

H. E. Welhener, associated with Wilson & Co. and its predecessor for 33 years, died at his home in Chicago on January 26, after a brief illness at the age of 50 years. Entering the employ of the S. & S. company at Kansas City in 1903 in the capacity of clerk he served successively in the operating, car route and oil refinery divisions of that company and Wilson & Co. In 1915 he entered the export division of the company where he remained for 14 years when he was appointed to head the company's product experimentation division. Three years later he was made manager of the canned meat division of the Wilson company. He held this position at the time of his death.

Mr. Welhener was widely known throughout the Wilson organization as well as to its many patrons in this country and abroad. He served as a lecturer on marketing in the campus course of the Institute of Meat Packing at the University of Chicago and was master of ceremonies at each of the annual parties given by Thomas E. Wilson to 4-H club prize winners, among whom he made many lasting friendships.

Surviving are Mrs. Welhener, a son and daughter, two sisters and three brothers, one of whom Carl F. Welhener, has been associated with the meat packing industry for many years. Funeral services were held on January 29, with interment at Cedar Park.



NEW YORK NEWS NOTES

C. A. Payne, soap department, Chicago, and Arthur Tuverson, beef grading department, Omaha, both with Swift & Company, were visitors to New York last week.

H. J. Koenig, production personnel department, Armour and Company, Chicago, spent several days in New York last week and also visited at the plant of the New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.

James R. Tomlin, small stock inspector, Wilson & Co., New York, has been transferred to Atlanta, Georgia, to handle similar work at that point.

The sales department of Adolf Gobel, Inc. gave a testimonial dinner, February first, at the Hollywood restaurant in honor of Leroy J. Waldeck, sales manager. Among those present were president V. D. Skipworth; John Bates, director; E. A. Laier, superintendent, and other department heads.

The regular annual meeting of the New York Butchers Calfskin Association stockholders was held on January 29 at hotel Commodore. President O. E. Jahrsdorfer officiated as chairman and secretary Joseph Rossman read the minutes of the previous meeting which were adopted as read, notwithstanding considerable discussion. Three new directors were elected—Irrving Tabak, Theodore Meyer and Benjamin Grunstein. The board of directors will meet at an early date to elect officers for the ensuing year and discuss association matters.

A reorganization plan for Adolf Gobel, Inc., Brooklyn, has been submitted to the federal court in Brooklyn. The court was informed that all creditors had agreed to the plan, which was formulated in accordance with Section 77-B. General creditors will be paid in full, and all obligations of George Kern, Inc., a subsidiary, also will be paid in full. Application for reorganization was made some months ago and has been expedited by elimination of the processing tax.

Meat, fish and poultry seized and destroyed by the health department of the city of New York during the week ended February 1, 1936, were as follows: Meat—Brooklyn, 135 lbs.; Manhattan, 1,222 lbs.; Bronx, 255 lbs.; Queens, 110 lbs.; Richmond, 100 lbs.; total, 1,822 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 19 lbs. Poultry—Manhattan, 12 lbs.

COUNTRYWIDE NEWS NOTES

Thomas J. Harlan, who has been spending some months in the United States, has returned to Karachi, India, where he is engaged in the buying, cleaning and export of sheep casings.

Russell L. White has been elected to the board of directors of Kingan & Co., to fill the vacancy created by the death of John R. Kinghan. Mr. White is engaged in the bakery business, with plants at Richmond, Dayton and St. Louis.

Henry J. Strauss has been chosen as New York representative of Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, Ohio, with offices at 410 W. 14th St. Mr. Strauss succeeds M. C. Brand, resigned.

International Salt Company, Scranton, Pa., announces the election of Hervey J. Osborn as first vice-president, Harry M. Griffiths as second vice-president, and John L. Ryon as vice-president and general sales manager.

J. B. Sedberry Co., manufacturers of crushers and grinders used by packers and renderers, has moved its general sales office from Utica, N. Y., to Franklin, Tenn.

Arbogast & Bastian Company, Allentown, Pa., slaughterers of cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs, are now operating new fresh casing cleaning system installed at their plant recently by Allbright-Nell Co.

C. N. Grew has been named assistant manager of the Brooklyn, N. Y., branch of John Morrell & Co. Grew will go to Brooklyn from the Mobile, Ala., branch where he has been manager for the past 6 years. Prior to that he was assistant manager of branches at the company headquarters in Ottumwa, Ia., for 3 years. He will be succeeded at Mobile by L. S. Sharpless who has been a salesman in the Southern city for 5 years.

SNYDER HEADS DURR

John M. Snyder, for many years treasurer and general manager of the C. A. Durr Packing Company, Utica, New York, has been elected to the presidency of that company. Affiliated with the meat industry for 38 years, Mr. Snyder has spent 23 of them with the Durr organization. He started with the late C. A. Durr in 1898 when the latter conducted a wholesale and retail market, and in 1906 joined Armour and Company as salesman and later branch house manager at Rome and at Utica.

In 1921 Mr. Snyder returned to the Durr organization, as treasurer and general manager of the C. A. Durr Packing Co., and held this position until his elevation to the presidency. In the past 15 years the company has expanded materially under his management, increasing its salesmen from 8 to 28 and plant employees to 300. Its trucks cover all of New York except Buffalo and New York City.

In building up the organization to its present high standards, Mr. Snyder has stood consistently for quality and service and on this foundation has developed an outstanding sales and delivery system. In addition to his company service he has been an active civic leader, serving two terms as head of the Utica chamber of commerce, as director of the local chapter of the Izaak Walton League and in many other local and state capacities.

At the recent meeting of company stockholders the following directors were elected: John M. Snyder, Clara Durr, George Norris, Margaret Durr Cono, and John F. Nash of Syracuse. The directors elected the following officers, in addition to Mr. Snyder: vice-president, Clara Durr; treasurer, Daniel M. Sweet; and secretary, John J. Harrison.





For the Retail Meat Dealer



Handling Complaints

Dealers Find Prevention Better Than Adjustment

AN OUNCE of prevention is worth a pound of explanation and tact in handling complaints in the retail meat store.

Every dealer must meet an occasional complaint or difficult situation. He can, and usually does, settle the matter to the satisfaction of the customer—but his own pocketbook suffers. Most complaints and consequent adjustments are avoidable. Care in pricing, for example, would have prevented the following situation.

A customer in a retail meat store pointed out a half-pound package of Canadian bacon, attracted by what she considered an unusually low price. The salesman took her money and then said, "I'm sorry but the price of Canadian bacon is 10 cents more than you have given me."

"But that's the price on the tag," the woman answered.

The salesman investigated and found that the tag on the Canadian bacon had been switched with that of the regular bacon. He reversed them to avoid further error, saying, "Mrs. Keen, that price was an error. It should have been 30 instead of 20 cents. We try to avoid these mistakes but they do slip in. Would you care for a package at 30 cents?"

Housewife Gets Her Price

The housewife insisted that she was entitled to buy at the tagged price and the salesman consented without further discussion. The situation was handled satisfactorily after it arose. However, the whole difficulty could have been avoided by a careful check on price tags.

A mistake in price quotations in an advertisement is likely to cause the same kind of a situation multiplied many-fold. For this reason, the dealer should carefully check all prices appearing in advertising material. To make concessions to each customer who asks for an under-priced item may wipe out the whole day's profits; to refuse to meet the advertised price may cost the good will of many buyers.

Complaints about short weights and short changing may usually be avoided. Customers should be encouraged to watch the weighing of meat.

For example, a meat retailer had several customers in his store and weighed a pound of round steak for one

of them, hastily but accurately. Because of his haste the housewife reweighed the meat on household scales which registered only 15 ounces because of bad adjustment. The customer told several of her friends about the dealer's "short weighing."

Short Change Complaints

Sometimes the retailer makes mistakes in changing money but more often the customer is at fault. Change should be counted slowly, making sure that the housewife follows the process. If the customer's attention wanders it is best to pause in counting. Complaints that children have been short-changed may be avoided by putting change in an envelope and furnishing an itemized bill for purchases.

Complaints about meat quality or condition are hard to forestall or prevent because so many factors are involved. The customer may honestly believe she was given poor meat when the fault lay in preparation and cooking.

Handling Quality Complaints

The dealer should meet a quality complaint by telling the customer that he regrets her dissatisfaction but that he will be glad to have her suggest a satisfactory remedy. The dealer should give her other meat if she wishes, charging only the difference in price. Chronic complainers require no less tactful treatment, even though the retailer may not wish to make adjustments with them.

Serious dissatisfaction is often caused among customers by clothing damage

incurred in a store. Aisles should be kept clear of obstructions; doors, counters and walls should be kept free of protruding nails, wires, etc.

Complaints on stock shortages cannot be entirely eliminated for some customers want to find every possible product in the store at all times. Shortages of regular items should be noted when they occur and replacements ordered immediately.

The meat dealer should learn how to handle unavoidable complaints in a satisfactory manner. Inability to meet and prevent complaints has often caused a distinct decline in business in retail meat stores.

MEAT EDUCATION EFFORTS

A national meat poster contest, open to high school students and designed to attract nation-wide attention to the value of meat in the diet, has just been launched by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Rules and regulations of this contest have been sent to high school teachers throughout the United States. Winners in the board's poster contest will be awarded scholarships and cash prizes.

Students competing in the contest are invited to make any kind of a poster they desire, according to the board's announcement, so long as they show in one form or another the nutritive value or appetite appeal of meat. Each contestant must submit with the poster, a statement of 150 words or less on the subject, "Why I Need Meat." Artistic presentation, effectiveness, originality and theme are the points which will be considered in making the awards.

Coincident with the launching of the poster contest the Board announces its 13th National Meat Story Contest, open to high school students of home economics. In this contest, those participating are required to write an essay of not more than 1,000 words on one of four subjects. The subjects chosen for this year's contest are as follows: Meat—An Important Article of Diet; The Need for Meat in All Vocations; Meat—the Favorite Food Through the Ages; and Meat and Meat Cookery.

As in the case of the meat poster contest, the winners will receive scholarships and cash prizes. The stories will be scored on subject matter, method of presentation, and neatness. Popularity of the board's meat story contest is seen in the fact that interest has been increasing yearly. Last year a total of 12,269 students from 47 states entered the contest.

RETAIL MEAT PRICES

Average of semi-monthly prices at New York and Chicago for all grades of pork and good grade of other meats, in mostly cash and carry stores.

	NEW YORK				CHICAGO			
	Jan. 15, 1933	Jan. 15, 1934	Jan. 15, 1935	Jan. 15, 1936	Jan. 15, 1933	Jan. 15, 1934	Jan. 15, 1935	Jan. 15, 1936
Beef:								
Porterhouse steak	46	43	33	31	41	37	31	31
Sirloin steak	41	37	28	27	32	28	25	25
Round steak	38	34	27	27	32	28	21	21
Rib roast, 1st 6 cuts	33	29	23	20	26	20	20	20
Chuck roast	25	20	16	14	24	19	14	14
Plate beef	16	12	9	15	11	9	9	9
Lamb:								
Legs	28	24	20	28	25	19	19	19
Loin chops	40	40	33	40	36	30	30	30
Rib chops	34	34	27	34	32	25	25	25
Stewing	13	11	9	14	13	11	11	11
Pork:								
Chops, center cuts	34	30	23	31	31	20	20	20
Bacon, strips	41	32	22	39	31	20	20	20
Bacon, sliced	44	36	27	46	36	26	26	26
Hams, whole	35	24	19	31	23	17	17	17
Picnics, smoked	25	14	12	24	16	11	11	11
Lard	21	18	11	16	17	9	9	9
Veal:								
Cutlets	44	39	34	38	32	26	26	26
Loin chops	37	32	27	34	27	24	24	24
Rib chops	32	27	22	28	24	20	20	20
Stewing (breast)	18	14	10	16	12	10	10	10

Seen in Retail Stores

New and Improved Products Made by Meat Packers

HAM—Canned in 1-lb. triangular tins for the small family by Swift & Company. Muscle at the center of the ham is processed and placed in this can which is specially designed to contain it.

CHICKEN CHOW MEIN—A complete Chinese dinner in a handy package which is distributed by Kingan & Co. An attractive box with a transparent window contains a can of chicken chow mein, a can of Chinese noodles and a small bottle of soy sauce.

LIVER SAUSAGE—By Roberts & Oake in sewed casings. Product is branded longitudinally so that every slice of the sausage is marked with the maker's name.

BREAKFAST LOAF—A breakfast in a can. Tidbits of choice pork are interspersed throughout a loaf of corn meal mush. To be sliced and fried. Made by Armour and Company.

MINCED HAM—A 12½-oz. portion of minced ham which is canned in a triangular tin by Swift & Company.

BEEF STEW—An attractively packaged product made by Chappel Bros. A well-designed label shows the stew cooked and ready to serve. A green label is used to identify the beef stew, while beef hash, meat fry and Dixie mix, other products in the line, have their own distinctively colored labels.

SMOKED TONGUE—By Armour and Company in Cellophane. A tongue which is nicely shaped to appeal to the customer. Ends are folded under and the tongue is wrapped in printed Cellophane.

CORN MEAL MUSH—Canned with bacon and butter by Armour and Company. An old favorite in an up-to-date package. Housewife takes the mush from the can, slices and fries it.

NEWS OF THE RETAILERS

Rein Visscher has purchased I. G. A. store, Holland, Mich.

Jacob Treur has opened second meat market, 1313 Portage st., Kalamazoo, Mich.

John Wood has purchased meat department of City market, Coldwater, Mich.

Arthur Spayde has added meat department to his grocery store, 14 Grove ave., Shelby, O.

George Sanders is new meat department manager, Cekuta's Food Market, 909 N. State, Girard, O.

New meat market has been opened by Maumee Valley Markets at 235 N. Main st., Bowling Green, O. William Applegate is manager.

Buehler Brothers Meat Market has been opened at Third and Court sts., Hamilton, O. Earl Garber is manager.

New meat markets are being opened in Minneapolis, Minn., by A. L. Holmes, 701 W. Broadway; and Mrs. Irene Heller, 1409 E. Franklin st.

Milwaukee, Wis., entrants into meat business are S. S. Loob, 1429 W. North ave., and Dan Volk, 1926 W. State st.

AMONG NEW YORK RETAILERS

The first of the social events scheduled for the various branches of the State Association of Retail Meat Dealers was the dinner-dance at the Hotel St. George last Sunday evening. This was sponsored by Brooklyn, Jamaica and South Brooklyn Branches and drew

an attendance of some seven hundred. In this number were included the members of these branches with their families and friends, representatives from Bronx, Eastern District, Washington Heights and Ye Olde New York Branches, Butchers Mutual Casualty Company, New York Butchers Calfskin Association, packers, wholesalers, renderers and supply houses. Congressman Emanuel Celler and Frank P. Burck, one of the old timers of Brooklyn Branch, who had left a sick bed to greet old friends, were especially welcomed.

Joseph Rossman was congratulated at the meeting of South Brooklyn Branch Tuesday of this week on his report on the decision of the Department of Markets. This referred to bacon in six-ounce packages which, according to the retailers, gave the impression of half-pound packages to the consumers.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES

Wholesale prices of Western dressed meats quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and Eastern markets on February 5, 1936:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef:				
STEERS:				
(1) (300-500 lbs.) choice.....	\$14.00@16.00		\$15.00@16.50	
Good.....	11.50@14.00		12.00@14.50	
Medium.....	10.50@11.50		11.00@12.00	
Common.....	10.00@10.50			
HEIFERS:				
(500-600 lbs.) prime.....				
Choice.....	14.00@16.00		15.00@17.00	15.50@17.00
Good.....	11.50@14.00		12.00@14.50	12.50@14.50
Medium.....	10.50@11.50		11.00@12.00	11.50@12.50
Common.....	10.00@10.50			
STEERS:				
(600-700 lbs.) prime.....				
Choice.....	14.50@16.50		15.50@18.00	15.50@17.00
Good.....	12.50@14.50		12.00@15.00	12.50@14.50
Medium.....	11.00@12.50	11.50@12.50	11.00@12.00	11.50@12.50
HEIFERS:				
(700 lbs. up) prime.....				
Choice.....	15.50@17.50	16.00@17.50	16.00@18.00	15.50@17.00
Good.....	13.00@15.50	12.50@15.50	12.50@15.50	12.50@14.50
COWS:				
Choice.....				
Good.....	10.50@11.00	11.00@11.50	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
Medium.....	10.00@10.50	10.50@11.00	10.00@11.00	10.50@11.00
Common.....	9.50@10.00	10.00@10.50	9.50@10.00	10.00@10.50
Fresh Veal and Calf:				
VEAL:				
(2) choice.....	16.50@17.50	17.50@19.00	19.00@20.00	17.00@18.00
Good.....	15.50@16.50	16.00@17.50	17.00@19.00	16.00@17.00
Medium.....	13.00@15.50	14.00@16.00	14.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
Common.....	11.00@13.00	12.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	14.00@15.00
CALF:				
(2) (3) good.....	14.00@15.00		15.00@17.00	
Medium.....	11.00@14.00		12.00@15.00	
Common.....	10.00@11.00		10.00@12.00	
Fresh Lamb and Mutton:				
LAMB:				
(38 lbs. down) choice.....	16.50@17.00	17.00@18.00	16.50@17.50	17.50@18.00
Good.....	16.00@16.50	16.50@17.00	16.00@17.00	17.00@17.50
Medium.....	15.00@16.00	15.50@16.50	15.50@16.00	16.50@17.00
Common.....	14.00@15.00	15.00@15.50	14.50@15.50	
LAMB:				
(39-45 lbs.) choice.....	16.50@17.00	16.50@17.50	16.00@17.00	17.50@18.00
Good.....	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	15.50@16.50	17.00@17.50
Medium.....	15.00@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.00@16.00	18.50@17.00
Common.....	14.00@15.00	15.00@15.50	14.50@15.00	
LAMB:				
(46-55 lbs.) choice.....	15.50@16.50	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	17.50@18.00
Good.....	15.00@15.50	15.50@16.00	14.50@15.50	17.00@17.50
MUTTON:				
(Ewe) (70 lbs. down) good.....	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	7.00@ 8.00	8.00@ 9.00
Medium.....	7.00@ 8.00	7.00@ 8.00	6.50@ 7.50	7.00@ 8.00
Common.....	6.50@ 7.00	6.50@ 7.00	6.00@ 6.50	6.50@ 7.00
Fresh Pork Cuts:				
LOINS:				
8-10 lbs. avg.....	18.50@20.00	18.00@19.00	18.50@20.00	18.00@19.50
10-12 lbs. avg.....	18.50@20.00	18.00@19.00	18.50@20.00	18.00@19.50
12-15 lbs. avg.....	18.00@19.50	17.00@18.00	17.50@18.00	17.00@18.00
16-22 lbs. avg.....	16.50@18.00	15.50@17.00	16.50@17.00	16.00@17.50
SHOULDER: N. Y. Style: Skinned:	15.50@16.50		16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
PICNICS:				
6-8 lbs. avg.....		16.00@17.00		
BUTTS: Boston Style:	17.50@19.50		18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00
(1) Includes heifer 450 lbs. down at Chicago. (2) Includes "skins on" at New York and Chicago.				
(3) Includes sides at Boston and Philadelphia.				

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.		Cor. week,
Prime native steers—	Feb. 5, 1930.	1935.
400-600	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2	19 @ 20
600-800	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2	18 @ 19
800-1000	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2	19 @ 20
Good native steers—		
400-600	17 @ 17 1/2	16 @ 17
600-800	17 @ 17 1/2	17 @ 18
800-1000	16 3/4 @ 17 1/4	17 @ 18
Medium steers—		
400-600	13 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
600-800	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2	16 @ 17
800-1000	14 1/2 @ 15	16 @ 17
Heifers, good, 400-600	14 @ 14 1/2	15 @ 16
Cows, 400-600	9 1/2 @ 12	8 1/2 @ 11
Hind quarters, choice	@ 25	@ 24
Fore quarters, choice	@ 16	@ 15

Beef Cuts.

	unquoted	unquoted
Steer loins, prime	@ 35	@ 38
Steer loins, No. 1	@ 38	@ 35
Steer short loins, prime	unquoted	unquoted
Steer short loins, No. 1	@ 48	@ 53
Steer short loins, No. 2	@ 37	@ 48
Steer loin ends (hips)	@ 22	@ 23
Steer loin ends, No. 2	@ 20	@ 21
Cow loins	@ 16	@ 20
Cow short loins	@ 19	@ 25
Cow loin ends (hips)	@ 14	@ 15
Steer ribs, prime	unquoted	unquoted
Steer ribs, No. 1	@ 26	@ 27
Steer ribs, No. 2	@ 21	@ 25
Cow ribs, No. 2	@ 13	@ 16
Cow ribs, No. 3	@ 10 1/4	@ 9 1/4
Steer rounds, prime	unquoted	unquoted
Steer rounds, No. 1	@ 13 1/2	@ 13 1/4
Steer rounds, No. 2	@ 13	@ 15
Steer chuck, prime	unquoted	unquoted
Steer chuck, No. 1	@ 13	@ 13
Steer chuck, No. 2	@ 12	@ 12 1/4
Cow rounds	@ 11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Cow chuck	@ 10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Steer plates	@ 11	@ 10 1/2
Medium plates	@ 11	@ 10 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	@ 15	@ 14
Steer navel ends	@ 9 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Cow navel ends	@ 8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Fore shanks	@ 9	@ 8 1/2
Hind shanks	@ 6	@ 5
Strip loins, No. 1, bbls.	@ 60	@ 60
Strip loins, No. 2	@ 35	@ 50
Sirloin butts, No. 1	@ 23	@ 30
Sirloin butts, No. 2	@ 17	@ 20
Beef tenderloins, No. 1	@ 65	@ 80
Beef tenderloins, No. 2	@ 60	@ 55
Rump butts	@ 13	@ 26
Flank steaks	@ 20	@ 20
Shoulder clods	@ 12 1/2	@ 11
Hanging tenderloins	@ 12	@ 19
Insides, green, 5 @ 8 lbs.	@ 14 1/2	@ 13
Outsides, green, 5 @ 6 lbs.	@ 13 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Knuckles, green, 5 @ 6 lbs.	@ 14	@ 12

Beef Products.

Brains (per lb.)	8 @ 10	@ 7
Hearts	9 @ 9 1/2	@ 9
Tongues	@ 18	@ 16
Sweetbreads	@ 19	@ 30 1/2
Ox-tail, per lb.	@ 12	@ 10
Fresh tripe, plain	@ 10	@ 4
Fresh tripe, H. C.	@ 12 1/2	@ 8
Livers	18 @ 20	15 @ 20
Kidneys, per lb.	@ 10	@ 8

Veal.

Choice carcass	@ 17	@ 18
Good carcass	@ 15	@ 16
Good saddles	@ 18	@ 21
Good racks	@ 16	@ 17
Medium racks	@ 14	@ 10

Veal Products.

Brains, each.	@ 11	@ 10
Sweetbreads	@ 35	@ 40
Calf livers	@ 45	@ 40

Lamb.

Choice lambs	@ 18	@ 17
Medium lambs	@ 17	@ 15
Choice saddles	@ 21	@ 19
Medium saddles	@ 19	@ 15
Choice fores	@ 15	@ 14
Medium fores	@ 14	@ 14
Lamb fries, per lb.	@ 25	@ 26
Lamb tongues, per lb.	@ 15	@ 12
Lamb kidneys, per lb.	@ 20	@ 20

Mutton.

Heavy sheep	@ 6	@ 8
Light sheep	@ 9	@ 10
Heavy saddles	@ 9	@ 11
Light saddles	@ 11	@ 13
Heavy fores	@ 6	@ 5
Light fores	@ 9	@ 7
Mutton legs	@ 13	@ 13
Mutton loins	@ 8	@ 10
Mutton stew	@ 7	@ 7
Sheep tongues, per lb.	@ 12 1/2	@ 12
Sheep heads, each.	@ 11	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Pork loins, 8 @ 10 lbs. avg.	@ 20	@ 18
Picnics	@ 15 1/2	@ 13
Skinned shoulders	@ 16 1/2	@ 14
Tenderloins	@ 25	@ 20
Spare ribs	15 @ 16	@ 14
Back fat	12 @ 13	@ 15
Boston butts	@ 19	@ 17
Boneless butts, cellar trim, 2 @ 4	@ 23	@ 20
Hocks	@ 11 1/2	@ 11
Tails	@ 13	@ 15
Neck bones	6 @ 6 1/2	@ 6
Slip bones	@ 14	@ 12
Blade bones	@ 13 1/2	@ 11
Pigs' feet	@ 5 1/2	@ 5
Kidneys, per lb.	@ 9	@ 8
Livers	@ 10	@ 9
Brains	@ 8	@ 8
Ears	@ 10 1/2	@ 12
Snouts	@ 8	@ 5
Chitterlings	@ 8	@ 8

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE

(Quotations cover fancy grades.)

Pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons	@ 26 1/4	@ 26 1/4
Country style sausage, fresh in link	@ 21 1/4	@ 21 1/4
Country style sausage, fresh in bulk	@ 19 1/2	@ 19 1/2
Country style sausage, smoked	@ 23 1/4	@ 23 1/4
Frankfurters in sheep casings	@ 23 1/4	@ 23 1/4
Frankfurters in hog casings	@ 21 1/4	@ 21 1/4
Bologna in beef bungs, choice	@ 17	@ 17
Liver sausage in beef rounds	@ 15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Liver sausage in hog bungs	@ 18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Smoked liver sausage in hog bungs	@ 19 1/2	@ 19 1/2
Head cheese	@ 19 1/2	@ 19 1/2
New England luncheon specialty	@ 24	@ 24
Mixed luncheon specialty, choice	@ 24	@ 24
Tongue sausage	@ 33	@ 33
Blood sausage	@ 21 1/2	@ 21 1/2
Souse	@ 21 1/2	@ 21 1/2
Polish sausage	@ 21 1/2	@ 21 1/2

DRY SAUSAGE

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs	@ 39	@ 39
Thuringer cervelat	@ 20	@ 20
Farmer	@ 25	@ 25
Holsteiner	@ 23	@ 23
B. C. salami, choice	@ 35	@ 35
Milano salami, choice, in hog bungs	@ 41	@ 41
B. C. salami, new condition	@ 21	@ 21
Frisses, choice, in hog middles	@ 37	@ 37
Genoa style salami, choice	@ 44	@ 44
Pepperoni	@ 34	@ 34
Mortadella, new condition	@ 22	@ 22
Capicola	@ 50	@ 50
Italian style hams	@ 36	@ 36
Virginia hams	@ 40 1/2	@ 40 1/2

SAUSAGE MATERIALS

(F. O. B. CHICAGO.)

Regular pork trimmings	12 @ 12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Special lean pork trimmings	@ 19	@ 19
Extra lean pork trimmings	@ 20 1/2	@ 20 1/2
Pork cheek meat	@ 11	@ 11
Pork hearts	@ 10	@ 10
Pork livers	@ 10	@ 10
Native boneless bull meat (heavy)	13 @ 13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Shank meat	@ 11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Boneless chucks	@ 12	@ 12
Beef trimmings	@ 8	@ 8
Beef cheeks (trimmed)	@ 8	@ 8
Dressed canners, 350 lbs. and up	9 @ 9	@ 9
Dressed cutter cows, 400 lbs. and up	9 @ 9	@ 9
Dr. bologna bulls, 600 lbs. and up	10 @ 10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Pork tongues, canner trim, S. P.	12 @ 12 1/2	@ 12 1/2

SAUSAGE IN OIL

Bologna style sausage, in beef rounds—		
Small tins, 2 to crate	\$6.50	
Frankfurt style sausage, in sheep casings—		
Small tins, 2 to crate	\$7.50	
Smoked link sausage, in hog casings—		
Small tins, 2 to crate	\$6.75	

BARRELED PORK AND BEEF

Mass pork, regular	@ 30.00	@ 30.00
Family back pork, 24 to 34 pieces	@ 30.50	@ 30.50
Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces	@ 29.00	@ 29.00
Clear back pork, 40 to 50 pieces	@ 29.00	@ 29.00
Clear plate pork, 25 to 35 pieces	@ 21.00	@ 21.00
Bean pork	@ 23.00	@ 23.00
Brisket pork	@ 30.00	@ 30.00
Plate beef	@ 22.00	@ 22.00
Extra plate beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ 23.00	@ 23.00

VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS

Pork feet, 200-lb. bbl.	\$18.75	
Lamb tongue, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.	43.00	
Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	20.00	
Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	23.00	
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	26.00	

DRY SALT MEATS

Clear bellies, 18 @ 20 lbs.	@ 14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Clear bellies, 14 @ 16 lbs.	@ 13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Rib bellies, 25 @ 30 lbs.	@ 14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Fat backs, 10 @ 12 lbs.	@ 9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Fat backs, 14 @ 16 lbs.	@ 10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Regular plates	@ 11	@ 11
Jowl butts	@ 9 1/2	@ 9 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS

Fancy reg. hams, 14 @ 16 lbs., parchment paper	24 @ 25	@ 25
Fancy skd. hams, 14 @ 16 lbs., parchment paper	24 @ 25	@ 25
Standard reg. hams, 14 @ 16 lbs., plain	25 @ 26	@ 26
Picnics, 4 @ 8 lbs., short shank, plain	18 @ 19	@ 19
Picnics, 4 @ 8 lbs., long shank, plain	17 @ 18	@ 18
Fancy bacon, 6 @ 8 lbs., parchment paper	20 @ 21	@ 21
Standard bacon, 6 @ 8 lbs., plain	20 @ 21	@ 21
No. 1 beef ham sets, smoked—		
Insides, 8 @ 12 lbs.	27 @ 28	@ 28
Outsides, 5 @ 9 lbs.	25 @ 26	@ 26
Knuckles, 5 @ 9 lbs.	26 @ 27	@ 27
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, fattened	@ 27 1/2	@ 27 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skinless, fattened	@ 27 1/2	@ 27 1/2
Cooked picnics, skin on, fattened	@ 27 1/2	@ 27 1/2
Cooked picnics, skinned, fattened	@ 27 1/2	@ 27 1/2
Cooked loin roll, smoked	@ 44	@ 44

LARD

Prime steam, cash, Bd. Trade	@ \$11.02 1/2	@ \$11.02 1/2
Prime steam, loose, Bd. Trade	@ 10.45	@ 10.45
Refined lard, tierces, f.o.b. Chgo.	@ 12	@ 12
Kettle rend., tierces, f.o.b. Chgo.	@ 12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Leaf, kettle rendered, tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	@ 12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Neutral, in tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	@ 12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Compound, veg., tierces, c.a.f.	@ 11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

OLEO OIL AND STEARINE

Extra oleo oil	@ 11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Prime No. 2 oleo oil	10 @ 11	@ 11
Prime oleo stearine, edible	8 @ 9	@ 9

TALLOWES AND GREASES

Edible tallow	@ 7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Prime packers' tallow	6 @ 7	@ 7
No. 1 tallow, 10% f.f.a.	6 @ 7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Special tallow	@ 7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Choice white grease	@ 7	@ 7
A-White grease, maximum 4% acid	@ 5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
B-White grease, maximum 5% acid	@ 5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Yellow grease, 10% f.f.a.	@ 5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Brown grease, 40% f.f.a.	@ 5	@ 5

ANIMAL OILS

Prime edible	@ 15	@ 15
Prime inedible	@ 14	@ 14
Headlight	@ 14	@ 14
Prime W. S.	@ 13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Extra W. S.	@ 13	@ 13
Extra lard oil	@ 11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Extra No. 1	@ 10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
No. 1 lard oil	@ 10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
No. 2 lard oil	@ 11	@ 11
Acidless tallow	@ 17	@ 17
20° neatfoot	@ 13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Pure neatfoot	@ 12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Special neatfoot	@ 12	@ 12
Extra neatfoot	@ 11	@ 11
No. 1 neatfoot	@ 11	@ 11
Oil weighs 7 1/4 lbs. per gallon. Barrels contain about 50 gals. each. Prices are for oil in barrels.		

VEGETABLE OILS

Crude cottonseed oil, in tanks, f.o.b. Valley points, prompt	@ 8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
White, deodorized, in bbls., f.o.b. Chgo.	10 @ 10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Yellow, deodorized	10 @ 10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Soap stock, 50% f.f.a., f.o.b. mills	1 3/4 @ 2	@ 2
Soya bean oil, f.o.b. mills	7.3 @ 7.5	@ 7.5
Corn oil, in tanks, f.o.b. mills	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Cocoonut oil, seller's tanks, f.o.b. coast	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Refined in bbls., f.o.b. Chicago	11 @ 11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

OLEOMARGARINE

White animal fat, margarine, in 1 lb. cartons, rolls or prints, f.o.b. Chicago	@ 16	@ 16
Nut, 1-lb. cartons, f.o.b. Chicago	@ 11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Puff paste	@ 14 1/2	@ 14 1/2

PURE VINEGARS

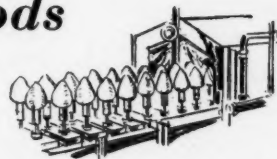
A. P. CALLAHAN & COMPANY

2407 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

FIRE-ROASTING Protects the Pimiento

**Flavor.... a safeguard
for your sausages and
loaf goods**



YOUR CARE in the selection of only *fire-roasted* pimientos for your sausages and loaf goods is a definite assurance that the pimientos will add no flavor to your products except the true, piquant pimiento flavor.

Fire-roasting removes the tough, hard skins that grow on the pimientos, without danger of introducing any foreign substance into them. The whole pimiento is passed through a gas-fired oven, heated to an extremely high temperature. During the process the skins are blackened and charred, so that when they are washed, the skins flake off readily. No foreign substance is used in this process. Fire is a natural purifying process. Nothing is added when the pimientos are packed in the cans. They can impart only the true pimiento flavor to your sausages and loaf goods.

Since the fire-roasting process is expensive, requiring elaborate and costly equipment, not all pimientos are fire-roasted. In some cases the skins are burned and blistered by immersion into a bath of thick, very hot mineral oil, similar to that used for lubricating automobiles. Frequently this oil is absorbed by the pimientos and it is almost impossible to so thoroughly wash these oil-treated pimientos as to completely remove the oil. Even a trace may impart an objectionable flavor to your products.

The Pomona Products Company, packers of Sunshine Pimientos, are pioneers in this country in fire-roasting. Equipment sufficient for several plants has been scrapped to make way for new developments, many of which are fully patented. Only fire and water—nothing else—are used to remove the skins. When you use SUNSHINE brand you secure only the rich, red pimiento and its natural juices. SUNSHINE can help to make your sausage and meat loaves more tasty, more attractive, more colorful. Use them regularly. Your local distributor can supply you, or write us.



Sunshine FIRE ROASTED Pimientos



**SUNSHINE
PIMIENTOS**

are accepted by the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association. They rank as high or higher than many foods recommended for introducing Vitamin A into the diet. They are also rich in Vitamin C. Approved by Good House-keeping.



POMONA PRODUCTS COMPANY • GRIFFIN, GEORGIA

Week ending February 8, 1936

Page 47

CURING MATERIALS

	Cwt.	Sacks.
Nitrite of soda (Chgo. warehouse stock):		
1 to 4 bbls. delivered in Chicago.....	\$9.40	
5 or more bbls. delivered in Chicago.....	9.25	
Salt peter, 1 to 4 bbls. f.o.b. N. Y.:		
No. 1, refined granulated.....	6.25	6.15
Small crystals.....	7.25	7.15
Medium crystals.....	7.62½	7.50
Large crystals.....	8.00	7.75
Dbl. reld. gran. nitrate of soda... 3.62½		3.25
Salt, per ton, in minimum car of 80,000 lbs. only, f.o.b. Chicago:		
Granulated.....	\$ 6.996	
Medium, air dried.....	9.480	
Medium, kiln dried.....	10.996	
Rock.....	6.782	
Sugar—		
Raw, 96 basis, f.o.b. New Orleans....	@3.35	
Second sugar, 90 basis.....	none	
Standard gran. f.o.b. refin. (2%).....	@4.75	
Packers' curing sugar, 100 lb. bags, f.o.b. Reserve, La., less 2%.....	@4.25	
Packers' curing sugar, 250 lb. bags, f.o.b. Reserve, La., less 2%.....	@4.15	

SPICES

(Basis Chicago, original bbls., bags or bales.)

	Whole.	Ground.
Allspice Prime.....	15½	17
Resified.....	16	17½
Chili Pepper, Fancy.....	23½	24
Chili Powder, Fancy.....	22½	22
Cloves, Amboyna.....	22	26
Madagascar.....	16½	19½
Zanzibar.....	16½	19½
Ginger, Jamaica.....	17	19½
African.....	12½	14½
Mace, Fancy Banda.....	65	70
East India.....	60	65
E. I. & W. I. Blend.....	24	24
Mustard Flour, Fancy.....	15	15
No. 1.....	25	25
Nutmeg, Fancy Banda.....	21	21
East India.....	19	19
E. I. & W. I. Blend.....	23½	23½
Paprika, Extra Fancy.....	22½	22½
Fancy.....	28	28
Hungarian.....	26½	26½
Pepina Sweet Red Pepper.....	21	21
Pepper, Cayenne.....	16	16
Red Pepper, No. 1.....	9½	9½
Pepper, Black Aleppo.....	7½	7½
Black Lampoon.....	10½	12½
Black Tellicherry.....	13	14½
White Java Muntok.....	14	14
White Singapore.....	12½	13½
White Peppers.....	13½	13½

SEEDS AND HERBS

	Whole.	Ground.
Caraway Seed.....	11	13
Celery Seed, French.....	20	24
Cominos Seed.....	14½	17
Coriander Morocco Bleached.....	8	8½
Coriander Morocco Natural No. 1.....	8½	10½
Mustard Seed, Cal. Yellow.....	7½	9½
American.....	26	30
Marjoram, French.....	11	14
Oregano.....	11	11
Sage, Dalmatian Fancy.....	8½	10½
Dalmation No. 1, Fancy.....	8½	10½

SAUSAGE CASINGS

(F. O. B. CHICAGO.)

(Prices quoted to manufacturers of sausage.)

Beef Casings:	
Domestic rounds, 180 pack.....	@22
Domestic rounds, 140 pack.....	@34
Export rounds, wide.....	@42
Export rounds, medium.....	@29
Export rounds, narrow.....	@30
No. 1 weasands.....	@64
No. 2 weasands.....	@62
No. 1 bungs.....	@69
No. 2 bungs.....	@65
Middles regular.....	@35
Middles, select, wide, 2@2½ in. diam.....	@40
Middles, select, extra wide, 2½ in. and over.....	@70
Dried bladders:	
12-15 in. wide, flat.....	.80
10-12 in. wide, flat.....	.70
8-10 in. wide, flat.....	.50
6-8 in. wide, flat.....	.25
Hog casings:	
Narrow, per 100 yds.....	2.45
Narrow, special, per 100 yds.....	2.35
Medium, regular.....	2.25
Wide, per 100 yds.....	1.70
Extra wide, per 100 yds.....	1.40
Export bungs.....	.27
Large prime bungs.....	.13½
Medium prime bungs.....	.09½
Small prime bungs.....	.20
Middles, per set.....	.09
Stomachs.....	.09

COOPERAGE

Ash pork barrels, black hoops.....	\$1.40 @1.42½
Ash pork barrels, galv. hoops.....	1.47½ @1.50
Oak pork barrels, black hoops.....	1.30 @1.32½
Oak pork barrels, galv. hoops.....	1.37½ @1.40
White oak ham tierces.....	2.27½ @2.30
Red oak lard tierces.....	2.02½ @2.05
White oak lard tierces.....	2.12½ @2.15

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE

Steers, good, 1,100 lbs.....	\$ @ 9.35
Steers, medium.....	@ 9.10
Cows, common and medium.....	5.25 @ 6.25
Cows, cutter and low cutter.....	4.00 @ 5.00

LIVE CALVES

Vealers, choice.....	\$13.00 @14.00
Vealers, good.....	12.00 @13.00
Calves, common and medium.....	5.50 @ 7.00

LIVE LAMBS

Lambs, choice.....	\$ @11.50
Lambs, good.....	@11.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, 100-lb. avg., good and choice...\$	@10.60
--	--------

DRESSED BEEF

City Dressed.

Choice, native, heavy.....	19½ @22
Choice, native, light.....	19 @21
Native, common to fair.....	16 @18

Western Dressed Beef.

Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	18 @20
Native choice yearlings, 440@600 lbs.....	17 @18
Good to choice heifers.....	16½ @17½
Good to choice cows.....	14½ @15½
Common to fair cows.....	12 @13
Fresh bologna bulls.....	12 @13

BEEF CUTS

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	24 @26	26 @29
No. 2 ribs.....	21 @23	22 @25
No. 3 ribs.....	17 @20	18 @21
No. 1 loins.....	30 @32	32 @36
No. 2 loins.....	26 @28	28 @30
No. 3 loins.....	22 @24	22 @24
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	21 @22	22 @25
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	17 @20	18 @21
No. 1 rounds.....	16 @16	16 @17
No. 2 rounds.....	15 @15	15 @15
No. 3 rounds.....	14 @14	14 @14
No. 1 chucks.....	15 @16	16 @18
No. 2 chucks.....	14 @15	14 @15
No. 3 chucks.....	12 @13	12 @13
Bolognas.....	12½ @13½	12½ @13½
Rolls, reg. 6@8 lbs. avg.....	22 @25	22 @25
Rolls, reg. 4@6 lbs. avg.....	18 @20	18 @20
Tenderloins, 4@6 lbs. avg.....	50 @60	50 @60
Tenderloins, 5@6 lbs. avg.....	50 @60	50 @60
Shoulder clods.....	12 @14	12 @14

DRESSED VEAL

Good.....	18½ @19½
Medium.....	17½ @18½
Common.....	15 @17

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, prime to choice.....	19 @20
Lambs, good.....	18 @19
Lambs, medium.....	17 @18
Sheep, good.....	10 @12
Sheep, medium.....	8 @10

DRESSED HOGS

Hogs, good to choice.....	\$15.50 @16.25
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FRESH PORK CUTS

Pork loins, fresh, Western, 10@12 lbs.....	17½ @18
Pork tenderloins, fresh.....	35 @36
Pork tenderloins, frozen.....	30 @32
Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	16 @17
Butts, regular, Western.....	20 @21
Hams, Western, fresh, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	21 @22
Picnic hams, Western, fresh, 6@8 lbs. average.....	16 @17
Pork trimmings, extra lean.....	22 @23
Pork trimmings, regular 50% lean.....	13 @13
Spareribs.....	15 @16

SMOKED MEATS

Regular hams, 8@10 lbs. avg.....	27 @28
Regular hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	26 @27
Regular hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	25 @26
Skinned hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	26½ @27½
Skinned hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	25½ @26½
Skinned hams, 14@16 lbs. avg.....	25 @26
Skinned hams, 18@20 lbs. avg.....	25 @26
Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg.....	19 @20
Picnics, 6@8 lbs. avg.....	18½ @19½
City pickled bellies, 8@12 lbs. avg.....	22 @23
Bacon, boneless, Western.....	30½ @31½
Bacon, boneless, city.....	29½ @30½
Rollettes, 8@10 lbs. avg.....	20½ @21½
Beef tongue, light.....	21 @22
Beef tongue, heavy.....	24 @25

FANCY MEATS

Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	14c a pound
Fresh steer tongues, l. c. trimmed.....	28c a pound
Sweetbreads, beef.....	35c a pound
Sweetbreads, veal.....	70c a pair
Mutton kidneys.....	15c a pound
Livers, beef.....	4c each
Oxtails.....	18c a pound
Beef hanging tenders.....	25c a pound
Lamb fries.....	10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Shop fat.....	@2.25 per cwt.
Breast fat.....	@2.75 per cwt.
Edible suet.....	@4.50 per cwt.
Inedible suet.....	@3.25 per cwt.

GREEN CALFSKINS

	5-9 0¼-12½	12½-14	14-18 18½
Prime No. 1 veals.....	19 2.05	2.25	2.50
Prime No. 2 veals.....	18 1.85	2.05	2.10
Buttermilk No. 1.....	16 1.75	1.95	2.00
Buttermilk No. 2.....	15 1.60	1.80	1.85
Branded grubby.....	9 .95	1.10	1.15
Number 3.....	9 .95	1.10	1.15

BONES AND HOOF

	Per ton
Round shins, heavy.....	\$75.00
light.....	60.00
Flat shins, heavy.....	60.00
light.....	55.00
White hoofs.....	75.00
Black and striped hoofs.....	45.00

PRODUCE MARKETS

BUTTER.

	Chicago.	New York.
Creamery (92 score).....	@35	36½ @36½
Creamery (91 score).....	34½ @34½	
Creamery firsts (88-89 score).....	33 @33½	

EGGS.

Extra firsts.....	@26	
Firsts, fresh.....	@25½	
Standards.....	27½ @27½	

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls.....	14 @25½	26 @29
Chickens, spring.....	18 @25	19 @24
Turkeys.....	18 @23	21 @30
Ducks.....	14 @22	12 @20
Geese.....	12 @17	11 @15

DRESSED POULTRY.

Fryers, 31-42, frozen.....	23½ @24	25½ @26
Roasters, 43-54, frozen.....	24 @25	25½ @27
Roasters, 55 & up, frozen.....	26 @28	27½ @29½
Fowls, 31-47, fresh.....	20 @23	22 @24
48-59, fresh.....	24 @24½	25 @26½
60 & up, fresh.....	25 @25	26 @27

BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, week ended Jan. 30, 1936:

	Jan. 24	25	27	28	29	30
Chicago.....	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
New York.....	35	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Boston.....	35½	36½	36½	36	36	36
Phila.....	38	36½	36½	35½	35½	35½
San Fran.....	35	35	35	35	34½	34½

Wholesale prices carlots—fresh centralized carlots—90 score at Chicago:

	33½	33½	34	33½	33½	35½
Receipts of butter by cities (tubs):						
This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1—1936.			
Chicago.....	34,446	26,631	26,261	189,705	163,653	
N. Y.....	45,290	40,144	48,768	249,498	285,353	
Boston.....	16,465	12,930	18,516	88,776	114,533	
Phila.....	17,815	18,127	17,380	88,288	63,314	
Total.....	114,016	96,932	110,934	616,237	633,859	

	In	Out	On hand	Same week day last year.
Chicago.....	Jan. 30.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 31.	
Chicago.....	19,341	378,227	7,593,094	5,835,314
N. Y.....	407,420	59,382	3,150,240	728,000
Boston.....	2,355	13,548	1,045,042	509,399
Phila.....	25,170	7,324	412,157	212,395
Total.....	454,286	458,481	12,200,473	7,285,708

ES

14c a pound
28c a pound
35c a pound
70c a pair
15c a pound
4c each
29c a pound
16c a pound
25c a pound
10c a pair

2.25 per cwt.
2.75 per cwt.
3.50 per cwt.
3.25 per cwt.

4 14-18 15 up
2.30 2.50
2.10 2.30
2.00
1.85
1.15 1.15
1.15 1.15

Per ton
.....\$75.00
.....80.00
.....85.00
.....85.00
.....75.00
.....80.00

New York
36 1/2 @ 36 1/2

27 1/2 @ 27 1/2

26 @ 26
19 @ 24
21 @ 30
12 @ 20
11 @ 15

25 1/2 @ 26
25 1/2 @ 27
27 1/2 @ 28 1/2
22 @ 24
25 @ 25 1/2
6 1/2

MARKETS

at Chicago,
San Francisco

29 30
34 1/2 34 1/2
35 1/2 35 1/2
36 36
35 1/2 35 1/2
34 1/2 35 1/2

33 1/2 33 1/2

Since Jan. 1—
936. 1005.
9,705 163,635
4,498 255,335
5,776 114,333
8,288 93,314
3,237 650,635

Same
week day
last year.
34 5,835,314
40 728,060
42 509,390
37 212,335
73 7,285,768

provisioner

NATURE AND HUMAN SKILL

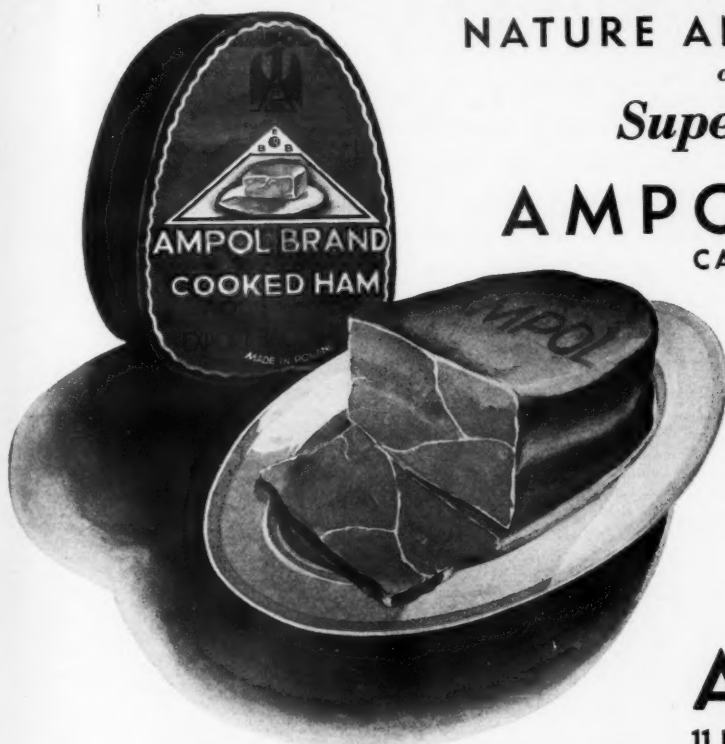
combine to give

Superb Quality

in

AMPOL BRAND

CANNED HAMS



HUNDREDS HAVE RESPONDED to our last offer, but some territories are still open. Herewith is the offer again:

One sample case will be shipped against your order. We guarantee to take back what's left of the case and repay your freight both ways if you are not satisfied with the first can you open.

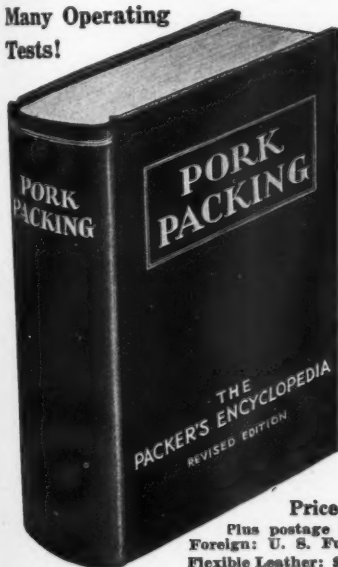
AMPOL, INC.

11 EAST 16th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MR. PORK PACKER:- Ask Yourself These Questions

Many Operating Tests!

Am I getting the highest possible yields from products?
Are all my operations as efficient as they could be?



Price \$6

Plus postage 25c.
Foreign: U. S. Funds.
Flexible Leather: \$1.00 extra.

Utilizing the hog carcass to best advantage is a day-to-day problem. Only by studying markets and checking against tests of the best experience can profitable results be secured in daily plant operation.

This book shows the pork packer how to operate to best advantage. It is a "test book" rather than a "text book." Figuring tests is emphasized and important factors in operation in all departments are discussed.

This book is a *practical* discussion of best methods for getting results, *backed up by test figures*, which every alert pork packer needs and should have.

CHAPTER HEADINGS

- I—Hog Buying
- II—Hog Killing
- III—Handling Fancy Meats
- IV—Chilling and Refrigeration
- V—Pork Cutting
- VI—Pork Trimming
- VII—Hog Cutting Tests
- VIII—Making and Converting Pork Cuts
- IX—Lard Manufacture
- X—Provision Trading Rules
- XI—Curing Pork Meats
- XII—Soaking and Smoking Meats
- XIII—Packing Fancy Meats
- XIV—Sausage and Cooked Meats
- XV—Rendering Inedible Products
- XVI—Labor and Cost Distribution
- XVII—Merchandising

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Book Department—THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
407 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page, \$3.00 an inch for each insertion. Position Wanted, special rate, \$2.00 an inch for each insertion. Minimum Space 1 inch, not over 48 words, including signature or box number. No display. Remittance must be sent with order.

Position Wanted

Rendering Plant Superintendent

Position wanted as manager or superintendent by man with many years' practical experience in glue, gelatine, extraction and rendering plants, as well as in manufacturing and selling of animal protein feed. Small or large plant. W-246, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Sausage Foreman

Young man thoroughly experienced in all grades of fresh and semi-dry sausage as well as in loaves wishes position. Can handle help and figure costs. Will go anywhere. Can furnish excellent references. W-247, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Packinghouse Superintendent

Position wanted by plant superintendent with years of wide, thorough, general practical plant experience. All departments: beef or pork, killing, cutting, processing, manufacturing, etc. Also mechanical department supervision. Handle labor efficiently. Produce results with minimum operating costs. Know costs and yields. References. W-248, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Superintendent or Assistant

Experienced packinghouse man now employed seeks new connection. Familiar with general manufacturing and cutting, also shipping. Understands labor and cost accounting. Can efficiently fill position as assistant superintendent in large plant, or superintendent in smaller house. Go anywhere. W-239, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 300 Madison Ave., New York City.

Sausagemaker

Position wanted by sausagemaker experienced in preparing and making complete line quality sausage, loaves, salami of outstanding sales attractiveness and appealing product from cheaper material. Highly efficient in manual and supervisory work. W-226, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Packinghouse Superintendent

Superintendent with years of experience and best references is looking for position. Thoroughly versed in all departments, able to handle men, understands costs and yields. W-218, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Practical Sausage Foreman

Can create volume business. Expert on quality sausage, loaves and specialties, etc.; also profitable, inexpensive products with appeal. Eighteen years' successful manufacturing experience in all details. Married, age 40, references. W-242, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Men Wanted

Cost Accountant

Wanted, thoroughly experienced man to install and operate as manager departmental operations and cost system. Give references and experience in letter of application. W-235, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Packinghouse Salesman

Eastern meat packer desiring to do substantial business in New York territory wants a man to sell full line of high-grade packinghouse products. Must have ability to sell himself, and to expand his efforts by re-enforcing it with additional salesmen. First consideration will be given to man familiar with or selling packinghouse products in this territory and with personal entree to substantial trade. Give full description of your personal and business background. W-245, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Plant for Sale

Small Packing Plant

For sale, small packing plant, including 3½ acres of ground in center of live stock district of Indiana. Capacity 50 cattle and 100 hogs a week. All new equipment. FS-244, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Equipment Wanted

Peck Washer and Hasher

Have you a peck washer and hasher for sale? Write complete details, condition and price. W-240, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 300 Madison Ave., New York City.

Beef Splitting Saw

Wanted, one power beef splitting saw. In reply, state make of machine, age, condition and cash price. Mail answers to Box 898, Lima, Ohio.

Equipment For Sale

Used Machinery

Closing out used machinery department. Many bargains to offer. Send us your inquiries. Menges-Mange, Inc., 1515 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Packinghouse Equip. For Sale

Included in equipment purchased from Lancaster Packing Company. All in good condition.
1-No. 186 "Boss" Enterprise Meat Chopper complete with motor—\$350.00.
1-No. 20 "Boss" Sausage Mixer with motor and starting switch—\$150.00.
1-No. 7E Cleveland Kleen-Kut Lard Chopper complete with motor and starting switch.
1-24 ton capacity Frick Ice Machine.
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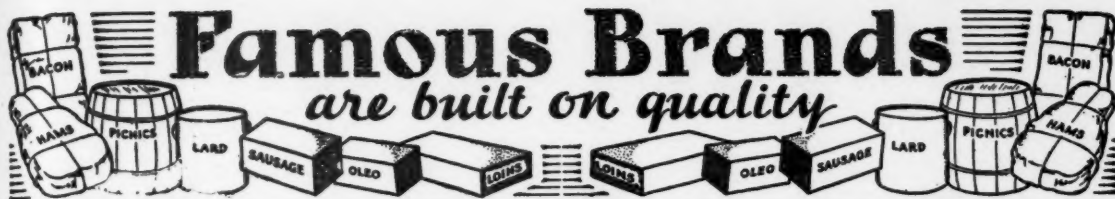
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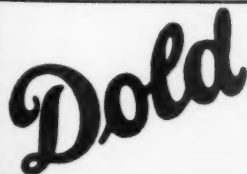
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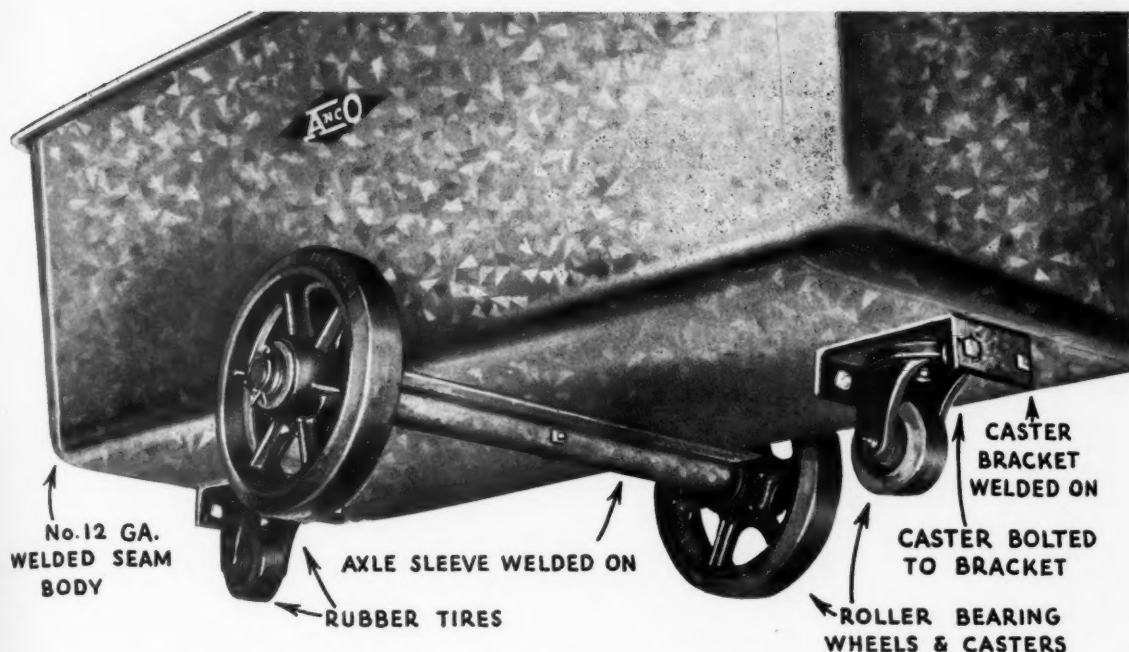
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